Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

# The Bombay Chronicle

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 113 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet: 167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage: 462,000.

The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Port via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in ink making.
*Try and reap its benefit.*
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 41

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... £1,350,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Chittagong | Mombasa |
| Bombay | Rangoon | Nairobi |
| Madras | Mandalay | Nakuru |
| Karachi | Colombo | Kisumo |
| Lahore | Kandy | Jinja |
| Amritsar | Newera-Elliya | Kampala |
| Delhi | Aden (Camp) | Entebbe |
| Cawnpore | Aden (Steamer Point) | Tanga, East Africa |
| Tuticorin | Zanzibar | Dar-es-Salam, East Africa |
| Cochin | | |

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 3 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi, and Sandhurst Road
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent, per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING,

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zavet Baug.
Rs.
Authorised Capital ..... 10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.
Paidup Capital ..... 4,71,900
Unpaid Capital ..... 5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund ..... 76,420
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.
Managing Director.

WAR LOAN
closes
SATURDAY
The 14th September 1918.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccat
12, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Funds exceed .. .. Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds .. Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00 000
All classes of Life Assurance Transacted
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars.
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta, Dacca, Bombay.
Funds exceed .....Rs. 26,00,000
Surplus about .....Rs. 1,00,000
Claims paid about .....Rs. 19,00,000
Specialties: Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings).
Lahore.
Poona Chief Agents:—
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS.
224, Budhwar Peth,
*Poona City.*

"ESAALI"
OF
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY (EMPIRE BUILDING)
THE HOUSE FOR "SILKS OF VALUE"
Our stock contains a wonderful assortment of
DAINTY SILKS . .
FOR
DAINTY GARMENTS
TEXTURE—FASCINATING
COLOURING—DELIGHTFUL
AHMED E. ESSAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF LINSEED, CASTER & GROUND NUT OILS, LINSEED, LINSEED CAKE &c. &c.
Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY the 7th inst. at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Junction of Sholapur Street & Argyl Road in the Argyl Oil Mill where the late fire occurred the following damaged goods on account of the Insurance Office concerned:
1 lot of Linseed, Castor & Groundnut Oils, Linseed, Linseed Cake, Bagging Cloth Goat Hair & Camel Hair d Coal damaged by fire n water.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.
Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, 21st September 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy.'s Stables.
8 Bales Full Pressed Oily Waste Cotton forming part of 147 bales booked, ex Ahmedabad to Grant Road Inv. 1153, Railway Receipt No. 804 of 23-8-1917, consigned by Messrs. Kekaldas Umedchand to selves.
A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO 'S SALES.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Designed Decent Household Furnitures, Iron Tank of 170 gallons Filters, Iron and Brass Bed, big size Jost Fan, etc., etc., of A. Rennie, Esq., Engineer of the P. and O. Company, Ltd., and of an European Lady.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Rooms, No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Government Dockyard where the furnitures have been removed for sale. Dining tables, chairs, almyrahs, wardrobes, cloth and gown pressure, silk and velvet lined drawing room cabinet, engraved folding venetian glass screen, rich hand carved blackwood wardrobe, brass and copper ornaments, pictures, bent wood chairs, iron and brass double bed, big mirror with marble stand and watch, wash-hand table, dressing tables, chest of drawers, big size Jost fan, retrigerator with zinc lined ice-box, bead chicks, China-matting, glassware, platedware, specially prepared iron water tank, pasture-filters, safe with English stand, telescopic brass hall lamp, table lamps, door curtains with brass rods, etc., etc.
The property of A. Rennie Esq., Engineer of P. and O. Company Ltd., and of an European Lady.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.
By order of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani and Sons and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned party Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on Friday the 6th day of September 1918 at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at office of Messrs. H. S. M. Kazrani & Sons, in Bhesania Building at Hornby Road Fort, the following:—
(2) On account and at the risk of Mr. M. A. Isphani.
Ex. S. S. "City of Agra."
B 30/10 and Co.—P. 3 bales each containing 100 pieces white shirtings No. 7 Liepmann.
Ex. S. S. "Clan Macbean."
A. N.—1838.—5 bales each containing 100 pieces shirtings, No. 7 Liepmann.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
22, Medows Street.

SALE OF 5 BALES LIEPMANN WHITE SHIRTING NO. 7.
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room, the following:—
By order of Mr. S. Meyer and on account and at the risk of the Defaulting Buyers, Messrs. Hajee Syed Mohomed Hoosein Kazarani and Hiralal Gulabchand:—
5 bales each 100 pieces Liepmann White Shirting No. 7.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid within three days against delivery order.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Opp. New Share Bazaar.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GENTLEMEN TO SECURE ARTISTIC ARTICLES TO DECORATE THEIR HALLS, AND DRAWING ROOMS.
Grand auction sale of very valuable, Rare and especially selected artistic coloured marble Italian Statues, Life size coloured and White marble hall figures, specially made by well-known artist etc., etc.
Messrs. MODY and CO. Auctioneers, will TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th day of September, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Medows Street, Opp. New Share Bazaar Ex. S. S. "Cabato" the very valuable, rare, and especiall selected coloured marble Italian statues, artistic gilt hall figures specially made by well-known artist, powder boxes, photo frames, vases, centre pieces duck bowls, paper weights of assorted designs and colours etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Sept., 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF SILK TABLE CLOTHS HANDKERCHIEVES MUFFLERS OF DIFFERENT COLOURS WHITE SHIRTINGS, PIECE GOODS, ETC.,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will at their Rooms at 25 Medows Street Fort, sell by Public Auction by order of the owners of S. S. Abydos:—
3,947 pieces coloured silk table cloths.
249 dozens silk mufflers.
194 dozens silk handkerchieves.
3 pieces tapestry.
8 pieces piece-goods.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 PIECES TUSSORES.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort.
40 Pieces about 1,800 to 1,900 yards Tussores, 45/46 inches.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASKS CAUSTIC SODA.
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street. Fort, by order of the Bombay Coal Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Maneklal Chunilal Shroff of Kapadvanj Soap Factory.
3 casks each about 5 cwt. Caustic Soda 98 to 99 degree.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th Sept., 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Fort, Medows St., Opp Messrs. Treacher & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, A BRAND NEW SINGER SEWING MACHINE, A NEW KASRIEL HARMONIUM CASH BOXES, ELECTRIC FANS, NOVELTIES, AND PIECE-GOODS.
Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction sale to-day the 6th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms on the corner of the Medows Street, Esplanade road, by the order of the parties concerned:—
Specially made, furniture, such as Cabinets, almyras, rolled top tables screens, chest of drawers, bed-steads, cash boxes, Singer sewing machine in brand new form, Kesriel Harmonium with glass case, novelties, flower vases, figures, inkstands, etc., etc.
And by the order of the parties concerned:—
A lot of jewellery including ear-rings, collars, gold watches, gold buttons, bangles, necklaces, rings, etc., set with diamonds rubies and pearl, etc.
And by the order of an office on and risk of a defaulting purchaser, 2 cases Japanese, dyed satin in blue and turkey red colour.
Terms as usual.
B. MANEKLAL & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1918.

## MISCELLANEOUS

HYPNOTIST WANTED to cure a Neurasthenic by auto-suggestion or hypnotism. Write at once with credentials to NAWAB SYED AULAD HUSAIN KHAN, Dahri Baghamir, Lucknow. 1659

WE buy for cash, Lathes, Miscellaneous Machinery Scrap Iron, Mild Steel, Rails, etc., Complete Factories. Apply to Box No. 786, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1563

WANTED.—To KNOW our customers that our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, will remain open only on SATURDAY, and SUNDAY'S, K. C. MARROTT, Largest Importer of Secondhand Clothing 189/91, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 1776. 1689

## SITUATIONS VACANT,

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for a steamer. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 808, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1655

WANTED.—10 CLERKS on 30 for permanent Government service, Bombay security essential; apply sharp to the EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Poona City. 1699

WANTED—3 experienced TYPISTS. Apply personally to Messrs. AMIN & DESAI, Solicitors, 61, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 1675

WANTED—For a commercial firm two good full time SHORTHAND TYPISTS ladies preferred. Apply Box No. 821, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1706

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT for Hindu Anath—Ashram, Nadiad, a really competent man should apply with terms and testimonials to SECRETARY. 1710

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced TYPIST, strong in English (Parsee preferred). Apply to Box No. 822 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 1716

WANTED—An intelligent office CLERK, knowing typewriting and fair knowledge of book-keeping, accounts, correspondence. Apply Box No. 816, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1681

WANTED—An efficient trained patriotic LADY GRADUATE strong in mathematics. Apply stating terms and experience to LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Indra Prastha Girls' High School, Delhi. 1667

WANTED—A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT for Rangoon, one knowing Gujrati accounts will be prefered. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1656

WANTED—CLERKS, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS Europeans or Anglo-Indians of good handwriting, experience and phisique for Field Service, also Oil Engine Drivers. Apply sharp to MAYADASS & Co., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 1715

WANTED—A MATRICULATE, having elementary knowledge of book-keeping for accounts and outdoor work. Energetic young men will be preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to Box No. 820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1705

WANTED—A CLERK on permanent establishment. Pay Rs. 50, plus permissible local allowance for employment at Karachi. Qualified man with experience in P.W.D. accounts preferred. Apply to the ELECTRICAL ENGINEER to GOVERNMENT, P.W.D. Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 1702

WANTED—For the Central Telegraph Office Bombay, a MECHANIC with knowledge of watch repairing and lathe work. Starting pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply in person with testimonials to SUPERINTENDENT, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, Bombay. 1582

WANTED.—SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 55. 10 Conveyance Allowance plus 10 War Allowance. Only those who have passed the Sub-Overseer's Examination of the Poona Engineering College need apply, stating their age and practical experience, to THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Municipality, Bombay. 1694

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced and practical Mechanic required as a Foreman for Locomotive and Carriage Workshop. The work will suit one having thorough railway workshop experience, who has or is about to retire from service, as, the work is not heavy. May be European, Native Christian or an Indian. Apply with copies of certificates stating age, caste and the lowest pay required, to the ENGINEER, Matheran Tramway, Neral. 1703

## SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—A JOB as CANVASSING AGENT or SALESMAN by an Indian, having 5 years' experience in the largest British Firm in E. Africa. Apply Box No. 795, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1605

## WANTED.

WANTED—RING DOUBLING FRAMES new or second-hand, in perfect running order, of any make. Apply Box No. 810, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1657

ONE DYNAMO—From 200 to 300 Amps. 110 Volts also Accumulators for the same. Apply stating price number of cells in accumulators, condition, and makers' name to Box No. 801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1630

WANTED—LANCASHIRE BOILERS: 28' to 30' long, 7' to 8' diameter. Steam 160 lbs. Fitted with the usual mountings. Must be in good condition. Apply stating makers' name, price and where seen, to Box No. 800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1629

WANTED the public to know that AIDS TO NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (4th edition revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says, "An 'excellent' dictionary of choice words, phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well as Latin and other foreign expressions which are commonly in use in newspapers." Price Rs. 1-6. Apply to the AUTHOR at 18A, Amherst Row, Calcutta.

## FOR SALE.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES 9 lbs. nett Rs. 4, all charges included by V. P. parcel post. CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE—JOB PRINTING PAPER and Assorted Coloured INKS. Apply to Mr. E. S. PILLAY, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A PANTHER CUB for training or the Zoo. Apply to "J." c/o Postmaster Chikulda, Berar. 1718

FOR SALE—New and Second-hand theodolites and levels. Can be seen at NERAL, on application to the ENGINEER, Matheran Tramway, Neral. 1709

FOR SALE—Two 3½ ton MOTOR LORRIES in First Class running order, fitted with passenger bodies of 32 and 42 passengers. Further particulars from Post Box 52, Karachi. 1606

FOR SALE.—About 1,500 square yards of pension and tax land at the junction of Sandhurst Bridge Road and Hughes Road, Chowpatti. Apply MHATRE'S ART STUDIO, Chowpatti, Bombay 7. 1700

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2

FOR SALE—MOTOR BUS, Thornycroft make, seating twenty, in good running order, machine proved to be of exceptional strength. Apply "F" c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE AT BOMBAY.—Splendid pair (male and female) African Cheetahs or HUNTING LEOPARDS, quite tame, on collar and chain, imported last week. Apply Box No. 818 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1685

ON VIEW—Mr. A. R. Lamb's Artistic Furniture, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy-chairs, Drawing Room Suite, Cabinets Almyrahs, etc. at "West View" Colaba, near the Colaba Railway Station, to be sold on SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 2-30 p.m. 1712

FOR SALE.—Complete FOUNDRY EQUIPMENTS, Steam and Oil Engines, Boilers, Blowers and Pumps of all kinds, Drilling and Punching Machines, Circular, Vertical and Band Saw Machines, Oil, Flour and Sugarcane Mills, and various other Workmen's Tools, etc. For further particulars please apply to:—HAJEE ABDUL WAHAB ABDUL KHUDOOS & CO., Engineers & Hardware Merchants, 35-37, Thambu Chetty Street, MADRAS. Telegrams: "HAWAK, MADRAS." 1409

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, a FLAT on Hughes, Chowpaty (available from 1st October, 1918). Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 1691

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHARE No. 1447 in the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., standing in our joint names is MISPLACED or LOST. Public are cautioned against dealing with the same.

MANOCKJI JEEVANJI MASTER.
MANEKBAI MANOCKJI MASTER.

1720

### THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, the 9th, 10th and 11th instant, being Public Holidays the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 1683

### NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "BENTEN-MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Survey or, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

## PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1918 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY the 10th day of September, 1918, at 10-30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of his Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

1455

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

### NOTICE.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Club Members of the Western India Turf Club will be held at the Race Course, Poona, at 8 a.m., on SATURDAY, 21st September 1918.

AGENDA.

1. To pass the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1918.
2. To consider certain applications for donation to War Relief Funds, Hospitals, Charitable Institutions, etc.
3. To discuss any other business that may be brought forward.

(By Order),
J. REYNOLDS.
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Poona, 23rd August, 1918. 1696

### NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of 81 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 100 each, of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Company, Limited, or any number of them, carrying dividend as from 1st July, 1918. Applications should be sent to the undersigned at the registered office of the Company at 7, Malharrao Wadi, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, not later than 22nd September, 1918.

Bombay, 28th August, 1918.

TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

1557

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NOOR MAHOMED AHMED, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr HAJI SIDICK HAJI MAHOMED KHATRI.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Government Toka tenure situate, lying and being at Wadalla or Sewri Cross Road, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 302 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 89, 133 and 190, New Nos. L/14879, 14952 and 15080 and A.3-14879 and New Survey Nos. 8A.-9-2192 and 8B.-2192 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Manoel Joseph Fernandes and others, on or towards the West by the property secondly described, on or towards the North by the Sewri Cross Road and on or towards the South partly by the property of Jasin Beretto and partly by the property of Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Khatri and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2123 (2) and Street No. 817.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of Government Toka tenure situate, lying and being at Wadalla or Sewri Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 124 and 141, New Nos. A/14930 and 14972, New Survey No. 7/2192 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property firstly described, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Khatri, on or towards the North by the Sewri Cross Road and on or towards the South by the property of Haji Siddick Haji Mahomed Khatri.

Dated this 4th day of September, 1918.

Messrs BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1708

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NARAYEN GOVINDJI MANTRI, of Bombay Hindu has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said properties or any of them or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14-K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THOSE several pieces or parcels of land situate in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay at Worlee Road bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. and containing by admeasurement the square yards and according to the other particulars mentioned in the subjoined table:—

| Situation. | Area in Square Yards. | Collector's New Survey Nos. | Tenure. | Municipal Ward Nos | Street Nos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worli Road. | | | | G Ward No. | |
| ,, | | 5-3096 | Foras | 1618 | 617 |
| ,, | | 6-3096 | ,, | 1619 | 618 |
| ,, | | 7-3096 | ,, | 1620 | 619 |
| ,, | | 8-3096 | ,, | 1621 | 620 |
| ,, | | 7-3095 | ,, | 1612 | 611 |
| ,, | | 8-3095 | ,, | 1613 | 612 |
| ,, | | 6-3095 | ,, | 1611 | 610 |
| ,, | | 2-3063 | ,, | 1535 | 535 |
| ,, | | 4-3063 | ,, | 1537 | 537 |
| ,, | 10,380 Square Yards. | 3-3196 | Fazandari | 1338 | 337 |
| ,, | | 5-3184 | ,, | 1270 | 271 |
| ,, | | 4-3184 | ,, | 1265 | 266 |
| ,, | | 3-3182 | ,, | 1260 | 261 |
| ,, | | 6-3196 (Portion) | ,, | 1341 | 340 |

Dated the 3rd day of September, 1918.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1672

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai VITHABAI, Widow of Dhondoo Ramji and GANPAT DHONDOO have contracted to sell to our client Mr. HARJIWAN WALJI, the undermentioned property.

All persons having or claiming any estate title, interest, claim or demand in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, charge, morigage, sale, gift, lien, lease, trust, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 1, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims, if any, which shall then be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with the premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Chandanwady, without the Fort and in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 580, New No. A/2768, Old Survey No. 69, New Survey No. 5/8226 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3218, 3219, and 3220 and Street No. 2, 3, and 4 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Gully or the sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Gawli Ramji Dagaji and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Motibai, widow of Bomanji Jamshedji Mulla and now in charge of the Receiver Mr. Sethna and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendors.

Dated 4th day of September, 1918.

SOONDERDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1719

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MOTIBAI widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of BOMONJI BEJONJI PALKHIWALLA of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to our client Mr. PESTONJI BURJORJI MEHTA. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 348 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 215, New No. 1660, Old Survey No. 7 and New Survey No. 3/8283 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 2442 and 2443, Street No. 1 and 2 all which premises are situate at and on the north side of Dhobi Talao 1st Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the property of Dr. Erachshaw Jamshedji Bakim, on the west by the property of Nuserwanji Jamshedji Cooper, on the North by Dhobi Talao 2nd Lane and on the South by Dhobi Talao 1st Lane and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and her tenants.

Dated this 5th day of September 1918.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1717

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Sir EDWARD ELIAS SASSOON, Bart, Messrs. MEYER ELIAS SASSOON ABRAHAM JACOB RAYMOND, and ALBERT RAYMOND have agreed to sell to our client Mr. SHIVLAL RATHI, the undermentioned property and that any person or persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of sale, gift, trust, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 135, Esplanade Road, within the Fort and to the Collector of Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Assessment, Bombay Municipality within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim which will thereafter be considered as waived and void.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Mount Road, now Victoria Road, Byculla without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement at the least 3173 square yards and at the most 3923 square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7704 and Street No. 10 Victoria Road and bounded on the East by the property of Mirza Ally Mahomed on the West by the lane leading to the Victoria Gardens now called Victoria 2nd Cross Lane, on the North by the property belonging to Sir Jacob Sassoon and others called Victoria Hall and on the South by the Mount Road or Victoria Road and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors and bear New Survey No. 3647.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1918.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1721


**Rs. 7-8**

**SEASON SUIT**

Kossi Silk sufficient for one suit for Rs. 7-8 and upwards.

Superior Kossi Silk complete for one suit for Rs 17-8 and upwards.

**PADDY SILK Mfg., Co.,**
BENARES CITY

What Mr. T. P. Ormerod, Principal, Government Central Weaving Institute Benares, says:—I have seen the samples of your Silk and Mercerised Cloth. They are well woven and well finished. They appear durable and of good quality and the prices are reasonable.


## SALE BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE TANJIBS.

THIS-DAY FRIDAY, the 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the party concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. E. H. Elias:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 360 now lying in Bonded Warehouse.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid the next day and the goods removed from the Bonded Warehouse.

TO MILLOWNERS, DYERS AND MERCHANTS UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of Superior Sulphur Black Dye in original packing and manufactured by one of the largest firms in Great Britain.

By order of the Owners Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 6th September at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms:—

26 casks about 5 tons genuine Superior Sulphur Black Dye by renowned English manufacturer. Their Sulphur Black is of excellent concentration and shade and is used daily by a large number of Bombay mills. The quality is guaranteed to be exactly as sample which can be obtained from the undersigned.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

The property of the late Mr. Alexander consisting of wearing apparels such as flannel and dress suits, silk coats and trousers, blue serge, waistcoats and jackets, shirts, collars, ties and bows, boots and shoes, black linen bag, etc.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

AUCTION SALE of Wire Nettings, Hollow Glass and Pencils, books, phonographs, horns, records and screw jacks.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank's concerned and on account and risk of the concerned:—

M. C. S. Nos. 683-8—6 cases green and yellow wire nettings each containing 25 rolls.
S. R. C. No. 3211—1 case hollow glass.
E. W. Waite. 1 case books.
E. W. Waite 1 case phonographs.
E. W. Waite 1 case horn for phonographs.
E. W. Waite 1 case records for phonographs.

By order of the Offices concerned and on account and risk of the defaulting shipper Mr. H. Yamamoto of Kobe:—

M. E. S. No. 1.5—5 cases pencils.

By order of the consignee 45 high weight lifting screw jacks capacity from 3 to 10 tons.

On SUNDAY, the 8th September, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "West View," Colaba near the Colaba Railway Station the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table arm and without arm chairs, large sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs lined zinova plush and rich silk tapestry chesterfield sofas and chairs, rich drawing room cabinets, single and double glass door almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, writing tables, office chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, fancy teaboys, beaded chicks, ice box with refrigerator, rich Persian and Hydrabad carpets meatsafes etc., etc. the property of A. R. Lamb, Esqr., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BHANDARI STREET WITHOUT THE FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala, Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Naramdas Dwarkadas and on account and at the risk of Odhavji Dhanjibhoy Engineer, the mortgagor and in exercise of the Power of Sale reserved to the Mortgagee in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 3rd day of July, 1916, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises on the 19th day of September, 1918, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), the Immoveable property comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage and described hereunder.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Bhandari Street without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1882, New No. 9016, Old Survey No. 132, New Survey No. 2/4876 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7469 and Street Nos. 29-31 and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Bhandari Street on or towards the North by the property of Vishvanath Ganoba and on or towards the South by the property of Anandji Dewa

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwala at their office at 373, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned at their office.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Resident Engineer, Harbour Branch Extension, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 3rd October, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the following property:—

One large 4 storeyed building situate at Nos. 2-6 Russell Street, B. Ward, next to Musjid Bunder Bridge, L. P. & S. No. 72 Case No. 1.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 6th September, 1918.


## LIFE-READING.

ANNUAL READING in monthly incidents Rs. 2 only. Whole Life-Reading in general Rs. 5 only. Information required:—Horoscope or date of birth and time with place of birth. Appreciated largely.

B. R. SREENIVASAIYA.
Krishnavilas Agrahar, Mysore.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GALA NIGHT

**PALACE**

OF VARIETIES

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10

Extra Show at 8-30

THE GAIETY CO.

Present

**NEW VARIETIES**

OF A

POTPOURRI OF SONGS and CHORUSES

AND

PATHE GOLD ROOSTER

in 5 acts

**RUTH ROLAND**

in a

**MATRIMONIAL MARTYR**

THE ONLY GOLD ROOSTER

in Pathe Colour

6-30 To-Night 10 p. m.

And

EXTRA SHOW AT 8-30

**ROYAL OPERA HOUSE**

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST

To-day at 6-30 and 10 p. m,

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE presents

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

Supported by

PAUL CHAPELLANI

in the great American film

"A ROMANCE OF THE RED CROSS"

A wonderful story opening in the Artists' quarter of Paris and passing over the battle fields of France to a war hospital. A doctor's trickery divides two lovers, but he is afterwards the means of bringing them together.

POWERFUL GRIPPING PLOT
Acting by American Stars.

NOTICE—The next programme will be started on Sunday, so patrons are advised to lose no time in seeing this famous film.

Prices:—Re. 1, Annas 8, and 4. Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4, Rs. 5.

**NEW ALEXANDRA**

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET

LAST NIGHT!

LAST NIGHT!

To see the Great Indian Drama

**THE BIRTH OF SHRI KRISHNA**

Don't fail to avail yourself of this last opportunity.

This Evening at 7 p. m.

A GOLD MEDAL

will be awarded by the Proprietors of the New Alexandra to

LITTLE MISS MANDAKINI PHALKE

in recognition of her meritorious work in the role of "Shri Krishna."

To morrow! To-morrow!

Be ready for Selig's Great Animal Picture,

THE LAD AND THE LION

3 shows nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

The week closes to-day.

This evening the intensely interesting and sensational Episodes, Nos. 11 and 12, of

"The Secret Kingdom"

will be screened for the last time at the

CINEMA

**PRECIOUS**

(Grant Road Tram Terminus)

A Two-Reel Drama—"Conspiracy"—(3,000 feet), and a charming comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 7; 8-45; 10-30 (S.T.)


Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld.
To-day 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A NEW STAR
FOR EMPIRE PATRONS
**MARION DAVIES**
IN
**'RUNAWAY ROMANY"**
A Delightful Gold Rooster Play,
Beautifully Coloured.

**MARION DAVIES**
The Popular New York Musical Comedy Star
THEY CALL HER THE MOST
BEAUTIFUL GIRL IN BROADWAY!
For all those who love Beauty, whether in Woman or Nature,
"RUNAWAY ROMANY"
The Beautiful Pathe Photoplay with
"MARION DAVIES"
has a message.
LUKE "THE MESSENGER"
The popular Comic's latest picture
TO-MORROW! TO-MORROW!!
**TOTO**
The New Cinema Star Comedian.
**BESSIE LOVE**
The New Star Comedian.

AMUSEMENTS.

# THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ld
TO-NIGHT at 9-30
T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
Presents the
**FRAWLEY**
**Comedy Co.**
To-Night Friday, 6th Sept. at 9-30
"A HOUSE OF GLASS"
Saturday, 7th Sept. at 9-30
"A PAIR OF SIXES"
Sunday, 8th Sept. Matinee at 5-30
"TWIN BEDS"
Plans as usual at ROSE & Co.
upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.
Seats booked by telephone and not taken up before 9-15 p.m. will be cancelled.

# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-MORROW SATURDAY AT 6-30 P.M
SHAKESPEAREAN RECITALS!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
**MR. CHARLES HARDING**
The well-known Shakespearean
Character Actor
Who will give selection from his repertoire including the famous roles of
CARDINAL WOLSEY
RICHARD III
AND
SHYLOCK
Mr. Harding will appear in conjunction with a specially selected Picture Programme.

# THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p.m.
The Kalem Production
"SOCIAL PIRATES"
Each Episode complete in itself
THIS WEEK 3 EPISODES
"THE PARASITE"
"A WAR OF WITS"
'THE MILLIONAIRE PLUNGER'
Each Episode a complete story
POPULAR PRICES Rs. 2, 1 and As. 8, & 4.

AMUSEMENTS.

# IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
A great Educational Film
**"Queen Mary's Technical School"**
AT BYCULLA
Inaugurated by
HER EXCELLENCY
LADY WILLINGDON
Showing in detail how our wounded are taught different trades and turned out into capable workmen, free of all charge.
8th and 9th Episodes
OF PATHE'S GREAT SERIAL
THE
**HIDDEN HAND**
LONESUME LUKE'S WILD WOMEN
Comedy in 2 Acts.
Time—7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee every Sat. and Sun. 5 p. m.
Extra Show every Sunday 3-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

# THE LAST CHANCE!

Don't forget—To-day is Friday, and this is the very last opportunity to see the renowned versatile idol of the Screen,
**Mrs. VERNON CASTLE**
the most fashionably-dressed Star Artiste of the World! She plays the chief role in
**"VENGEANCE IS MINE"**
The marvelous, pathetic melodrama of Crime, Finance, Love and Adventure—a Pathe Super Gold Rooster—(5 parts—5,000 feet,) at
**THE WEST-END CINEMA**
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
Four Shows this Evening: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P. M. (S.T.).
*Important Announcement.*
The programmee changes to-morrow with a complete new Pateti Entertainment.
The coming Week being the festive Naoroze Week of our Parsi patrons, we have booked specially for the glad occasion a wonderfully magnificent Drama
"THE WHIP"
"THE WHIP"
"THE WHIP"
The World's biggest Motion Picture—the Picture *par-excellence*—the Screen Version of the famous Play, that ran for three years in London and for over two seasons in New York City
IT IS A SENSATION WEEK—NEXT WEEK!
KEEP READY!

# THE MAJESTIC

Tram Term. Girgaum
Presents to-night at 7, 8-45, and 10-30
THE HINDUSTAN FILM CO.'S LATEST MASTERPIECE
**The Birth of Shri Krishna**
Directed and produced by MR. D. G. PHALKE.
The usual MAJESTIC feature—The Universal Screen Magazine.
SPECIAL SHOW TO-DAY AT 5-15.
in the 8-45 Show to-day
A GOLD MEDAL will be awarded to
MR. D. G. PHALKE
The Pioneer of film industry in India by
H. H. THE THAKORE SAHIB OF DHROL.


## COMMERCIAL

### CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

| | | | Bales |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | | | 3,000 |
| " " Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | | .. |
| " " Sales of East Indian | | | .. |
| " " Imports | | | 5,000 |
| Mid Americans spot trading value | | | 25.63 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis | | | 30.19 |
| New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | | Oct. | 35.50 |
| | | Jan. | 34.90 |
| | | Mar. | 34.55 |
| New Orleans 9-30 a.m | | Oct. | 33.05 |
| | | Jan. | 33.01 |

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept 3rd.

SPOT AND DELIVERY PRICES:—
New Contracts

| Months | To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| Sept | 24.88 |
| Oct. | 24.65 |
| Nov. | 24.35 |
| Dec. | 24.16 |
| Jan. | 23.98 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m., nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

New Contracts

| Months | To-day's price |
|---|---|
| Sept | 25.33 |
| Oct. | 25.03 |
| Nov. | 24.79 |
| Dec. | 24.60 |
| Jan. | 24.41 |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

New Contracts

| Months | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Sept. | 30.19 |

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal Good | | 18.15 |
| " Fully Good | | 18.50 |
| " Fine | | 20.00 |
| No. 1 Oomra Good | | 21.00 |
| " " Fully Good | | 21.75 |
| " " Fine | | 22.25 |
| Broach Good | | 24.25 |
| " Fully Good | | 4.50 |
| " Fine | | 24.75 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 5.

This morning the nominal quotations were Rs. 936 for Fine Broach September, and Rs. 945 for Fully Good Broach April/May. The Marwadi bazaar opened at 3 p.m. and, to-day being a holiday, closed at 4 p.m. Fine Broach September opened at Rs. 933, advanced to Rs. 935 and declined to Rs. 931. In Fully Good Broach April/May there was little doing, the nominal rate being Rs. 945, but just before the close transactions were made at Rs. 941. Closing rates were as under:—

The ready market was closed to-day for a Hindu holiday.

### QUOTATIONS 4 P. M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Broach | Sept. | — | Rs. 931½ |
| Good ex-ginned Dharwar | " | — | " 930 |
| " M. G. Coompta | " | — | " 965 |
| " " Westerns | " | — | " 915 |

NEW CROP.

Fully Good M. G. Broach—April/May 1919 — Rs. 941

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 4th Sept. 1918.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,382 bales. |
| Wheat | 7,291 cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,271 " |
| Rape, &c. | 545 " |
| Gingellyseed | 355 " |
| Poppyseed | 444 " |
| Groundnuts | 243 " |
| Castorseed | 1,834 " |
| Rice | 36,518 " |
| Myrabollams | 5,130 " |
| Cottonseed | 4,745 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 849 " |
| Jowar | 335 " |
| Maize | Nil |
| Bajri | 553 " |

### BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1918.

| | Rate per lb. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | 1—10—0 |
| Shapurji No. 10 | 1—9—8 |
| Simplex No. 10 | 1—8—0 |
| Edward No. 10 | 1—7—8 |
| Light Houses No. 61 | 1—1—12 |

### WHEAT AND SEED.

The followingare to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay Sept. 5th—6-0 p.m.

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 65 8 0 | 9 6 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-30 | 65 0 0 | 9 5 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla | 65 0 0 | 8 5 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 8 6 0 | 8 12 0 |
| " Cawnpore | 8 5 0 | 8 12 0 |
| " Yellow Cawnpore | 8 10 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 9 12 0 | 10 2 0 |
| " Thin | 9 6 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85.15 | 55 0 0 | ---- |
| " Gajar 75.25 | 60 0 0 | ---- |
| " Gajar 50.50 | 75 0 0 | ---- |
| " Black | 65 0 0 | ---- |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 0 0 | 12 6 0 |
| Groundnuts | 58 0 0 | ---- |
| Mowraseed | 6 0 0 | ---- |
| Barley | 46 0 0 | ---- |
| Castorseed | 95 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Forward: | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat April-May | 8 14 0 | |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept. | 9 8 6 | |
| Linseed May | 11 14 8 | |
| Linseed Sept. | 10 8 6 | |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 5th, 1918.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphs | 1 6 15/16 |
| " Demand | 1 6 1 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s. | 1 6 7 |
| Fcs. Demand | 195 |
| American Dollars | 27 6 |
| Hongkong " | 242½ |
| Shanghai | 342 |
| Japan | 152½ |
| Singapore | 156 |

Market Steady.

### MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 5.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 30-14-0.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 110-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/5 31/32
D. D. on London, 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France, Fr. 194½.
Credit 3 Msd/a, Fr. 205½.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 150½.
60 D/st Japan, Rs. 144½.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 242½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 342.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 98½.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 71.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 79.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 78.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 77.
4 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 91.
4 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90½.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened quiet, but improved slightly during the course of the day. At the close the market was quiet but steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2630, Swan 920 xd, Standard 2035 xd, Simplex 935 xd, Sholapur 11000, Shapurji 147-8, Pearls 725, New Greats 447-8, Morarji 5000, M. Petit 2850 xd, Madhowji 2730, Laxmi Cotton 2100, Kohinoor 1745 xd, Kastoorchand 1500 n, Indore-Malwa 390, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 670 xd, Fazulbhoy 915, Davdi 610 xd, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 305, Colaba 1635, Coorla 1100, Century 560, Central India 2880, Bombay United 1185 xd, Bombay Dyeing 1565 xd, Advance 1700, Tata Mill 1035, Vishnu 1080, Bundi 27, Central Mining 39-8, Indian Cement 370, Katni ord 262-8 xd, Katni defd 1460 xd, Shivrajpur 40, Tata ord 302-8, Tata new ord 112-8 p, Tata old defd 1570, Alcocks 825, Bombay-Burma 780, Bombay Tramway 427-8, Bombay Steam 392-8 and Tata Hydro 1325.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2634, Swan 930 xd, Standard 2040, Simplex 940 xd, Shapurji 147-8, Pearls 730, New Greats 450, M. Petit 2900 xd, Madhowji 2725, Kolinoor 1735, Kastoorchand 1545, Indore 397-8, Indian Bleaching 200, Finlay 672-8 xd, Fazulbhoy 920, David 612-8, Currimbhoy 435, Crescent 305, Century 522-8 xd, Central India 2880, Bombay United 1187-8, Bombay Dyeing 1560, Bundi 27, Central Mining 39, Indian Cement 370, Katni ord 262-8, Katni defd 1460, Shivrajpur 42, Tata ord 302-8, Tata defd 1567-8, Tata new ord 115, Tata new defd 610, Alcocks 825, Bombay-Burma 762-8, Bombay Tramway 420, Bombay Steam 392-8 and Tata Hydro 1325.

## CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1918.

**BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.**

In the Division Court No. 53.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**SHORT CAUSES.**

979-18—Vachha & Co., Pandurang Balkrishna Pathak v. Vishwanath Vinayeck Pathak and ors, Judah and S, Part heard.

1115—18—Payne & Co., Jetha Devji & Co. v. Hallabhai Maganlal a firm, Madh K & C, For Postponement.

1120-18—Surajmal & Co., Hargovind Uttamchand v. Mohanlal Ramchander, Dubash & Co.

599-18—Mulla & M., Messrs Farrukh bin Mahomed Akil a firm v. Bhaichand Ranchord, Captain & V.

**LONG CAUSES.**

608-18—Jehangir M & S, Motilal Foolchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

637-18—Malvi M R & Co., Rao Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & C.

S C 745-18—Bhimji & Co. Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham, Ardeshir H D & Co.

C C 681-18—Merwanji K & Co., Hiralal Ramgopal a firm v. Abraham E J Abraham Ardeshir H D & Co.

69-18—M V Gokhale Krishnadas Goverdhandas v. Haridas Nanabhai & anr, Payne & Co. In person.

1058-17—Dubash and Co., Malash & Jeewanji Kodorji a firm v. Pratapchand Valaji, Vachha and Co.

744-17—Tyabjee D & Co., Narayen Balaji Bhalerao v. Mahadeo Sonaji Jahagirdhar, Amin & D.

376-17—Shroff and D, Karsondas Kalidas Jatha v. Messrs Kalidas Dharamsi and Co. a firm and ors, Edgelow G W & Co., Bhaishanker K & G.

259-16—Bhaishanker K & G, Davabhai Tapidas and ors v. Khimji Walji and anr, Mehta D & L.

780-17—Mulla and M, B N Lang v. Monghibai widow, Manchershaw & N.

1036-17—Jehangir & S, Jamnadas Purshotam v. Mathuradas Gordhandas & ors, Mans H M & Co., Edgelow G W & Co., Jehangir & S, Little & Co.

386-17—Mulla and M, Abba Haji Mahomed v. Lalji Doongersey and ors, Dharamsi & Co., Rustomji & G, Madhowji K & Ch, Dik Dh & P.

748-18—G B Pandya Manecklal Narsey v. Narsey Jiwan & anr, Khandvalla & Co.

126-16—Payne & Co., Jehrabai & ors v. Essofally Jivaji & anr, Captain & V, Payne & Co.

**BEFORE THE HON MR JUSTICE MACLEOD**

In the Division Court No. 43.

**CHAMBER MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL**

**IN CHAMBERS.**

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882—Payne & Co., In Re Indian Specie Bank Ld. (in Liqn) v. Narandas Assanmal, Applicant, Little & Co., For Application.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882—Little & Co., In Re Indain Specie Bank Ld. (in Liqn) v. John Sandars Slater, Offl Liqr, Parties Concerned, J S d, 30-7-18.

**FOR CONSENT DECREE. (IN COURT)**

618-11—Tyabji D & Co., Chimanlal Damodherdas & anr v. Dayabhai Tapidas & ors, Shamrao M & H, Ragh N & Co., Against Defts 1, 3, 5 and 6.

**FOR FURTHER DIRECTIONS AND COST ON COMR'S REPORT.**

1137-14—Mulla & Mulla, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ld & ors, Kanga & Sayani.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**LONG CAUSES.**

422-17—M B Chothia, Messrs Comer & Co. a firm v. Hormusji Bomanji Katrak & ors, Mulla & Mulla, Part heard. Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroff, Edg

1173-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & anr, Mancher & N, Part heard, 6-2-15.

1174-13—Ard H D & Co., Fatmabai v. Fatmabai widow & ors, Mancher & N, Little & Co., Part heard, 6-2-15.

**FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.**

347-12—Matu J & M Laxumibai widow & ors v. Hooseinbhoy Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, & ors, Payne & Co., Edg G W & Co.

754-13—Ard H D & Co., Vaghji Vallabhdas & Co, a firm v. Parsu Poonja, Captain & V.

**LONG CAUSES.**

125-17—Rustomji and G, Ananta Jaganath v. Balcrishna Ananta.

921-17—Motichand and D, Devkaran Mulji v. Panachand Bhagubhai and ors, Bhimji and Co., Dapitary F and D.

299-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Meghji Laxmidas, C P D Cunha & Co.

291-17—N C Dalal, Bhugwanlal Mulji v. Mahomed Habibulla and ors C P D Cunha & Co.

726-12—Tyabjee D and Co., Bhagwandas Parsharam a firm v. Kanayalal Jainarayen, Malvi M R and Co.

1337-14—Khambatta & Co., Purshotam Krishna Vete v. Pandurang Yeshwant Vete & ors, Khanderao L & M, Khambatta & Co.

833-17—Khunderao L & M, Anandrao Wishwanath Jaikar v. Tuljaram Goculdas Dalal & ors, Motichand and D. For Postponement.

88-17—Vachha & Co., Nanakji Raichand & Co. a firm v. Pandurang Gopal Nagwekar and ors.

1136-16—Pandia & Co., Edoo Rama Nombalker v. Messrs Trikumji Jiwandas a firm, Kanga & S.

227-17—Payne and Co., Kaikhusroo Hormasji Gheesta v. Kisanchand Jetmal and anr, Shroff and D.

489-16—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navigation Co Ld. v. Anandi Prasad Dube, Matubhai J and M.

717-17—Captain and V, Fazalbhai Peer Mahomed v. The Planet Mills Co Ld. Edgelow G W & Co.

631-18—Mans H M & Co., Narndas Purshotam Kapadia v. Dewji Malji, Shamrao M and H.

632-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kapadia v. Messrs Jams Mfs. Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

633-18—Mans H M & Co., Narandas Purshotam Kajadia v. B Ardesher & Co. a firm, Shamrao M and H.

934-17—N C Dalal Gordhandas Purshotamdas & ors v. Ebrahim Sulleman Sabhji & Co. a firm & ors, Forbes & Co.

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE Mr. JUSTICE MARTEN.**

In the Division Court No. 40.

**ADJOURNED SUMMONS.**

360-11—Jamsetjee R & D Chimabai Widow v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors, Payne and Co, Ch S D 22-7-18 Part Heard.

**SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL**

**LONG CAUSE.**

397-16—Pandia and Co., Vithaldas Narrayan & ors v. Schroder Smidt & Co. Ld., Little & Co., Part heard, 16-8-18.

**SHORT CAUSES.**

820-18—Mehta D & L, Ibrahim Ismail Kassum v. Narsidas Jekissondas Shroq, Edg G W & Co., Part heard, 15-7-18.

1047-17—Surveyor & Co., Dorabji Minocherji Kanga v. Gajavan Hari Khanolker, Crawford B & Co.

**LONG CAUSES.**

549-16—N C Dalal, Tukaram Gennu v. Bai Jamnabai Tricumji Hirji & anr, Edgelow G W & Co., Mulla and M, Part heard, 9-8-18.

684-17—Jamsetji R & D, Dosabhai Hirachand a firm v. Verchand Dalcharam a firm and anr Hiralal Th and Co., Khandalla & Co. Part heard 16-7-19

(Continued from column 6.)

of Pandurang, the karkun of Mr. Kalyanpurkar, who had some cause for enmity for Bhawanishankar. It might be granted that there was reason to suppose he did not like Bhawanishankar, but there was no evidence to justify the conclusion that he had anything to do with the mutilation. The point which really told most in favour of Bhawanishankar was that the mutilation, if it was done by him, was intended to serve such an utterly trivial purpose to indicate that the summonses had in fact been affixed to a door, as had been recorded by the bailiff, instead of being pushed in under the door, or through the door way, as was most likely the case. The act appeared to have been done in a moment of confusion or abervation if not possibly to benefit Bhawanishankar it could not possibly have injured by any comment upon the unmutilated condition of the summonses. But the evidence was more consistent with the findings of the learned judges than with the suggestion which had been made by Mr. Coyajee on behalf a Bhawanishankar. Their Lordships, therefore, thought that they must accept the conclusions of the Lower Courts and hold that Bhawanishankar was responsible for the mutilation. As their Lordships had already indicated the purpose to be served was so trivial as to be almost incomprehensible. But at the same time the mutilation of any document which was intended to serve as evidence in a Court of Justice by a pleader in that Court was an offence which could not be passed over and their Lordships thought that the learned judge had been quite right in referring to the High Court for investigation. Their Lordships thought that under the circumstances it would be sufficient to suspend Bhawanishankar from practice for two months from the date this order reached the Court at Kumpta. The Advocate-General did not press the other charge. He might, therefore, be acquitted of any impropriety in that respect.

The Hon. the Advocate-General with the Government Pleader for the petitioner.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with Mr. V. R. Sirur and Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar appeared for the opponent.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

## A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

### SUSPENDED FOR TWO MONTHS.

The Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay vs. Bhawanishankar Mangesh Chikarmane. Before the Chief Justice and Justice Macleod.

This was a petition submitted to the High Court by Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, under Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the High Court.

The petitioner submitted that the opponent was a pleader practising, in the Court of the Subordinate Judge at Kumta, in the District of Kanara since 1881. The conduct of the opponent in connection with Dorkhast Application No. 95 of 1913 had been reported by the Subordinate Judge of Kumta to the High Court for the necessary action being taken against the opponent. Mr. Leggatt, District Judge of Kanara submitted the following facts to their Lordships for such action as they might think necessary. Suit No. 38 of 1915 was brought by a man named Mahabal Hegade, against two defendants. The question at issue was immaterial. On the 31st May 1915 Mr. Bhawanishankar put in a Vakalatnama on behalf of both defendants and a written statement ostensibly bearing the marks of both. Mr. Kalianpurkar appeared for the plaintiff. On the 17th July Mr. Kalianpurkar informed Mr. Bhawanishankar that defendant 2 was denying that he had engaged Mr. Bhawanishankar. On the 22nd July Mr. Bhawanishankar put in a potice revoking his Vakalatnama on behalf of defendant 2 and defendant 2 in court denied having ever engaged Mr. Bhawanishankar, and denied having made his mark on the Vakalatnama or written statement. Mr. Bhawanishankar, by way of proving that he had acted in good faith, showed the court the copies of the two notices sent to the defendants; but Mr. Kalianpurkar stated that he did not impugn Mr. Bhawanishankar's good faith. The matter was further considered on the 3rd August on which date one Krishna Potgar was examined. This was the man responsible for having engaged Mr. Bhawanishankar on behalf of both defendants. Mr. Bhawanishankar then handed over to the Sub-Judge the copies of notices which he had produced before, and Mr. Kalianpurkar seeing that the corners of these notices had been torn off, though they had previously been intact, brought the fact to the notice of the Court. The Sub-Judge then made a report to the District Judge, charging Mr. Bhawanishankar with various mis-demeanours. The allegation that he tore off the corners of these notices for the purpose of deceiving the court appeared to the District Judge, as a matter requiring investigation. He issued notice to Mr. Bhawanishankar to show cause why his conduct should not be reported to the High Court. The enquiry was held and the papers were sent to the High Court by Mr. Leggatt observing "on a careful consideration of the evidence I am forced to the conclusion that Mr Bhawanishankar deliberately tore off the corners of the notices and that he told and untruth when he denied the fact to the Subordinate Judge and to me. His motive in tearing off the corners is I think obvious. He wished to induce the court to believe that though Jogi denied having engaged him, he had good reason to suppose that he had been engaged on his behalf because the notices which had been affixed to Jogi's house had been brought to him, the torn corners, being proof of the affixing. I am therefore compelled to report Mr. Bhawanishankar for such action as their Lordships may think fit. It is not for me to presume to advise as to the action that should be taken but I think it my duty to state that this is not the first occasion on which such a report has been made about him. His conduct was criticised unfavourably in a Full Bench Judgment dated 16th January 1902 and the letter No. 997 dated 16th April 1908 it was stated that his conduct had been "most unprofessional and discreditable," and that a note of his conduct will be kept in the High Court. He was further warned that he must be circumspect in his conduct in future."

MUTILATION HELD TO BE PROVED.

[illegible] that this was a case in which Mr. Bhawanishankar, a leading pleader of Kumta, was charged with mutilation of certain documents which had produced as evidence in a proceeding before the Subordinate Judge. The charge was made against the pleader on the very day of the alleged mutilation, the 3rd of August 1915, and there could be no doubt from fragments which were picked up from the floor of the Court that the documents Exs 23 and 24, in the proceeding before the Subordinate Judge, which had that day been marked as Exhibits, had had the corners deliberately torn off, for the fragments picked up exactly fit in with the mutilations upon the documents. The charge was made against Mr. Bhawanishankar that day, and he gave his explanation that the documents had been in the same mutilated state on the 22nd of July, when they had last been produced before the Court, and that the corners were missing because the documents which were summons had been affixed by some kind of mucilage to the door of the house of the defendants. He was examined in connection with the inquiry on the 5th of August, two days later, by the Subordinate Judge and he then stated that "when I presented Exhibits 23 and 24 it was my belief that they had been in the torn state since the 31st May on which day they came to my hands though I am not positive about it." On the second occasion he said, "I believe from the position of Mr. Kalyanpurkar that he picked up some pieces from below my chair I do not know how these pieces came to be below my chair. Somebody may have torn the corners of Exhibits 23 and 24 during my absence when I keep my dafter on the table and go to take rest in the Pleaders' room." When this evidence was being given, Mr. Kalyanpurkar, who was conducting the case for the plaintiff on the 3rd August asked leave to cross-examine with the object presumably of rebutting any suggestion that he, Mr. Kalyanpurkar, was responsible for the mutilation. but the learned judge ruled that he had no right to cross-examine because he was not the complainant, but he was allowed to suggest questions to the Court to put them to witness. It appeared from that deposition that Bhawanishankar abandoned the contention that the documents had not been mutilated on the 3rd of August. So we have to decide whether the learned judges in the courts below, that is the Subordinate Judge of Kumta and the District Judge, Mr. Leggatt, who investigated the matter a year later, had come to the wrong conclusion when they held that Mr. Bhawanishankar was responsible for the mutilation.

EVIDENCE OF THREE PLEADERS.

They both had before them the evidence of the three Pleaders who were present in the Court, that is Mr. Kalyanpurkar, who was engaged for one of the parties on the 3rd August, Mr. Kamat, a pleader of the Court and another Pleader Mr. Pandit. Mr. Kamat said that he saw those documents Exhibits 23 and 24 in the hands of Bhawanishankar on the 3rd August, and noticed that they were in an intact condition. In a minute or two later he saw them in his hands with the corners torn off. He said that he got disgusted and went away to the pleaders' room and to that evidence he adhered in his statement before Mr. Leggatt a year later. The statement bore upon it the mark of truth and it had been believed by both the learned Judges The only suggestion which could be made for the purpose of rebutting the charge against Bhawanishankar, was that the mutilation, took place maliciously at the hands

(Continued in Column 5.)

# THE MOSQUITO NUISANCE.

## COMMISSIONER TO REPORT ON CAUSES.

## RECENT FEVER AND PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

**A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held under the presidency of Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy yesterday, when it was resolved to ask the Commissioner to report on the mosquito nuisance in certain localities in the city.**

The Corporation considered a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee sending therewith a copy of the Administration Report of the Schools Committee for the year 1917-18. The Committee in the course of their report stated:

Of the Members of the Committee, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, the Chairman, was in the course of the year appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., C.I.E., a Member of the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Committee congratulated the two gentlemen on the unique honour, and by a Special Resolution recognized the keen and deep interest that had been taken by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim in the affairs of the Schools Committee and the services he had rendered, specially to the cause of extension of Primary Education in the City throughout his 14 years' connection with the Schools Committee or its predecessor, the Joint Schools Committee. Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya, was appointed Sir Ibrahim's successor on the Committee.

Mr. D. G. Padhye, continued, throughout the year, to hold the office of Secretary of the Committee. The year under review maintained in all directions the steady and substantial progress all round, which had marked the administration of the Department under the Committee's control during the past two or three years. But the feature of greater interest was that the Committee prepared, after a prolonged deliberation extending over five meetings, a detailed and comprehensive scheme for a still further rapid and systematic progress, aiming at the attainment of Free and Compulsory Primary Education of an efficient character in the City in about 10 years, and presented it to the Corporation, the latter body forwarding it with its general approval to Government requesting a helping hand for its introduction. The reply of Government is anxiously waited for. The noteworthy features of the year under review, 1917-18, may thus be succinctly enumerated:—Sixteen new schools were opened during the year, bringing the total number of Municipal Schools to 211. Two of these were Aided Schools handed over to the Committee by the proprietors who were unable to conduct them. Of these 16 Schools, 9 were Boys' and 7 Girls'. One special class was in addition opened for Factory Boys and attached to the Fergusson Road Marathi Nirashrit School. The total expenditure and receipts amounted to Rs. 6,95,243 and Rs. 6,90,070 respectively, the Municipal Funds and the Fees collected contributing, Rs. 6,44,000 and Rs. 43,386 towards the latter amount. The corresponding figures for the previous year were Rs. 5,68,398 Rs. 5,51,430, Rs. 5,10,000 and Rs. 40,516 respectively.

### RISE IN NUMBER OF PUPILS.

There was a large increase in the year in the number of pupils in the Municipal Schools. The number was 23,987 on the 31st March 1917 and it rose to 28,377 on the corresponding day of 1918, an increase of 4,390 pupils, *i.e.*, 18 per cent. The monthly average on the rolls rose from 22,829 to 25,103, *i.e.*, 9 per cent. A part of this rise was probably due to the temporary large influx of people owing to the War and other conditions of the year. The significance of this rise will become more plain from the fact that the number of pupils in the 156 private Schools, to which "Grant-in-Aid" was given in the year under review, was only 15,907 on 31st March 1918, and showed a rise of only 1 per cent. on the 15,623 pupils, that attended on the corresponding date of the last year the 140 schools, to which Grant-in-Aid was then given. Another interesting comparison would be to state that the unrecognized private schools, that could be definitely traced were found to be 91 with 7,816 pupils as against 80 schools and 4,648 pupils in the preceding year. To cope with the increased number of pupils and secure greater efficiency of teaching, 143 new teachers were added during the year under review, bringing the total to 1,067. There was an increase in the staff of the Special Teachers too. Two Music Teachers, two Sewing Mistresses—one full time and the other half time—two drill Masters and two Drawing Teachers and one Knitting Mistress were added to the existing staff for special teaching, the total personnel thereof coming to 41. The staff of the lady teachers in English for the 4th standard classes in the Girls' Schools was increased from 5 to 7. The schools maintained their general efficiency under the careful supervision of the four Superintendents, who, as usual, in addition to ordinary inspection, carried on the Annual Examinations of all the classes in the Municipal Schools, mostly by themselves, and cooperated with the officers of the Government Educational Department in conducting the Public IVth Standard Vernacular Examination of the City. 1,853 pupils appeared from the Municipal schools in the said IVth standard examination, 1,439 coming out successful, showing a highly satisfactory percentage of 77. The Vithalwadi and the Kamathipura Marathi and the Nagpada Urdu Full Primary Schools sent up 48 pupils for the Vernacular Final Examination out of whom 31 came out successful. Five Lower Primary Schools were made ordinary Upper Primary Schools and arrangements were made for the gradual introduction of the full Primary Course in the Chinchpoogly Marathi Boys' School and the Dadar and the South Girgaum Marathi Girls' Schools. Peons and lady teachers were given to about a dozen Urdu Boys' Schools where the girl-pupils showed a tendency to increase in numbers and thus form a nucleus for independent Girls' Schools. The Municipal Schools took a befitting part in the Educational Exhibition that was held in the University Buildings in February, 1918, their exhibits making up a large and attractive stall by themselves. They secured one Medal for "the best work by a teacher," and two Medals and five Certificates of Merit for Schools. About 2,000 children of the higher classes of the Municipal Schools were taken to the Exhibition which was reserved for them, under a special arrangement for the purpose. This was a good complement to small excursions arranged for by some individual schools. Other opportunities, too, were freely utilized to promote a feeling of solidarity and *esprit de corps* amongst the children. On the 14th June 1917 fell the "War Loan Day" when the Municipal Schools were closed and the children collected between them Rs. 2,703-15-9, which amount was invested in the War Loan, the yearly proceeds being earmarked for giving prizes in the contributing schools. On the 4th August 1917 the War Anniversary was duly celebrated, and on the "Our Day", collections were made most spontaneously in some Municipal Schools, the amount coming to Rs. 140. The children responded still more significantly to the call to join the Children's Branch of the Lady Willingdon War and Relief Fund. So many as 1,253 had joined the Branch in the year, 1,166 more joining a separate Municipal League of a similar character, each paying a subscription of Rupee one. Under the same category may be mentioned a fact of another and a dismal kind, namely, the closing of the schools as a homage to the memory of the Great Indian, Dadabhai Naoroji, and the Schools Committee's late Secretary, Mr. N. B. Masani, who died during the year.

### MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

The new scheme, inaugurated experimentally for three years on the 1st March of the last official year for the medical examination of the Municipal School children, was worked in full details, during the year under review. The special features were intimations to the parents and guardians of the ailments discovered in the children and special arrangements for the treatment gratis at the Municipal Dispensaries of such of them as the parents so desired. In all 9,317 children of 94 schools were examined and 3,331 intimations sent during the year to the parents, etc. Though the special efforts of the last two years had succeeded in housing and locating satisfactorily the great majority of the Municipal Schools, which have no buildings of their own, efforts were not relaxed to improve still further their condition in this regard. 23 old schools were removed to new and better premises. Additional accommodation was secured for 30 other schools. Efforts in the direction will steadily continue, though the Rent Act, whilst it checks exorbitant raisings of rent, makes it difficult to secure new premises. The provision of little gardening progressed in the Municipal owned school buildings and was extended to some of the favourably situated hired premises. Improvement in equipment and conveniences and embellishments of all kinds claimed steady attention. Rs. 25,000 were spent in supplying new furniture, charts, pictures, magazines, books and other educational requisites of various kinds, some useful for boys and others for teachers. To secure improved conservancy, the fixed monthly contingency grants of the Day Schools were raised by Rs. 1,128 per annum. The contingency grants of the Night Schools were raised by one rupee per month each.

### IMPROVEMENT OF STATUS OF TEACHERS.

Special efforts were continued to raise the educational status of the teachers and increase the proportion of trained teachers. The minimum educational standard for the admission of lady teachers on the Marathi side was raised to the 5th standard and of male teachers on that and the Gujarati sides to the Vernacular Final Examination. Every trained teacher applicant was welcomed, if suitable. 66 stipendiaries were maintained at the Ahmedabad, Poona and Rajkote Training Colleges. The Committee's Gujarati Training Class for Males and the Urdu Training Classes for Males and Females helped the success of 23 students in various qualifying examinations. A new class for the training of Gujarati Nirashrit School teachers was opened during the year. Special concessions were given to the Normal class for the training of lady teachers in Bombay by the Seva Sadan and also to the Municipal School teachers attending those Classes or going up for the Training College Examinations. The stipends of the Training College students were raised to Rs. 10 per head all round, with one Rupee War Allowance, extra. 69 teachers from amongst the Committee's stipendiaries obtained Training Certificates during the year and the number of trained teachers actually serving in the Department rose from 409 to 459 out of 1,067 teachers. The policy of improving the status and prospects of teachers and fostering in them zeal and interest in their work was continued with good results. Rs. 352 per month represented the annual promotions to the untrained teachers. To meet the present situation caused by the increase of prices brought on by the war, a temporary Special War Allowance was sanctioned for all employees of the Schools Committee's department at rates ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 7 per month, with effect from 1st October 1917. An allowance of Rs. 5 per mensem was sanctioned to the teachers of the Factory Classes which met twice a day. The Committee has taken up in right earnest detailed proposals made by the Secretary, for a revision all round of the salaries of the Schools Committee's staff. The Committee has also moved the Corporation to early complete all arrangements to extend to their School staff the benefits of the Municipal Pension Fund. Whilst good work was rewarded, a dozen cases of faulty or irregular conduct on the part of teachers were made the subject of disciplinary measures calculated to maintain a proper standard of efficiency in the school staff. No new building of its own was secured for any Municipal School during the year. But several projects under the 10 lakhs scheme for the erection of Municipal Buildings at joint Government and Municipal expenditure were pushed further materially. The offer of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla to bear the cost of a building for accommodating a Municipal Dispensary and a School, on an Improvement Trust plot at Sandhurst Road, was finally accepted, the plot secured, and the plans and the estimates of the building sanctioned. Another offer of a similar kind came from Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam for a Marathi School building at Antop Hill, Matunga. It was also accepted with thanks.

The letter was recorded.

### RECENT FEVER AND PORT HEALTH OFFICER.

At the instance of Mr. Monie, Municipal Commissioner, priority was given to a letter to the President from Mr. G. A. Thomas, Secretary to Government, General Department, dated the 26th August, 1918. The letter was as follows:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Governor in Council has decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into certain allegations made against Major Houston, I.M.S., in carrying out his duties as Port Health Officer in connection with the recent outbreak of fever in Bombay. (2) It is proposed to nominate the following gentlemen as members of this Committee:—Mr. L. C. Crump, I.C.S. (Chairman), Lieut.-Colonel Hutchinson, I.M.S., Lieut.-Colonel Glen Liston, I.M.S., and (with the consent of the Corporation) Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S. I am also to request your Corporation to nominate one of their members as their representative on the Committee. (3) I am to ask you to be good enough to inform Government of the name of your nominee at the earliest possible date, as, owing to Mr. Crump being engaged on special duty of a very urgent and important character, it is essential that the Committee should commence its labours as soon after the beginning of September as possible."

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved: "That sanction be given to Mr. P. W. Monie, the Municipal Commissioner, serving on the proposed Committee; that Dr. S. S. Battliwala be nominated a member of the Committee and Government be informed of the nomination; that Government be also informed that the Corporation were investigating through a Committee of their own body, the whole question of the recent outbreak of a peculiar variety of fever in Bombay and that by complying with the request for maintaining a member on the Committee proposed to be appointed by Government, the Corporation should not be considered to be bound by any conclusion arrived at by the proposed Committee."

### SIR DINSHAW PETIT TO BE ON COMMITTEE.

Mr. R. S. Navalkar moved as an amendment that Dr. K. E. Dadachanji be nominated as the Corporation's representative on the Committee.

Mr. F. A. M. Vincent moved as an amendment that Sir Dinshaw Petit be nominated as the Corporation's representative on the Committee.

Dr. Dadachanji said he did not wish to stand in the way of any gentleman and did not desire to serve on the Committee.

The amendment, moved by Mr. Vincent, was passed and it was next carried as a substantive proposition.

### MOSQUITO NUISANCE.

Mr. M. H. A. Havelivala moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report whether it is a fact that this year mosquito nuisance prevails in a much more severe form than hitherto at Byculla Flats, Tardeo Road, Pedder Road and Warden Road to the detriment of the health of the residents of the locality and if so, what the cause or causes thereof are, whether it is a fact that the drains mentioned by the correspondent of the 'Times of India' of the 29th August, 1918, were cleansed and, if so, how often during the past three months, and what action the Commissioner proposes to take with regard to cleansing Municipal drains in the City of Bombay."

Mr. Havelivala said the mosquito nuisance had appeared in a more severe and vicious form this year than in previous years, and he had been told that even people living at Sandhurst Road, suffered from this nuisance. He wished the Commissioner to submit a detailed report of the causes of the outbreak of the nuisance. A gentleman writing to the "Times of India", had hinted that the drains had not been properly cleansed for some time and that he found mosquito larvae breeding there. The speaker asked the Commissioner to report why the nuisance was more severe this year.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia, seconding the proposition, said he thought it was the stagnant water in the storm water reservoir that was responsible for the mosquito nuisance. People living in the localities referred to in the proposition could not sleep without curtains and they could imagine the condition of the poor people who could not afford to have curtains.

### "NOT ONLY IN BOMBAY."

Colonel G. Liston said the nuisance was not only troublesome in Bombay, but in Bandra and other suburbs also, where there were no drains or storm water reservoirs. He thought the nuisance was due to the fact that they had had a scanty and intermittent rainfall. This did not push out the water from the pools, which remained stagnant. The result was that they had this year many more mosquitoes than usual.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Dr. Jehangir Cursetji supported the proposition.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Petit said that if the nuisance were due to scanty rainfall it would not have confined itself to a few localities. It would in that case have been equally bad in the Fort and Colaba.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said it was equally bad in the Fort.

Sir Dinshaw Petit said there must be some local cause for the outbreak of the nuisance in the localities referred to in the proposition.

The proposition was carried

# SPEEDING UP PRIMARY EDUCATION.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S NEW PROPOSALS.

## LOCAL GOVTS URGED TO FORMULATE SCHEMES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following circular letter has been issued by the Government of India the Education Department to all Local Governments and Administrations:—

In the Resolution dealing with Indian Education issued by the Government of India on the 21st Feoruary 1913 it was stated that it was the desire of the Government of India to see the number of boys schools and of the pupils whom they contained approximately doubled in the not distant future. When the resolution on education appeared it was criticised in the Imperial Legislative Council by the late Mr. Gokhale for its lack of a financial policy, without which he considered the programme would have no proper chance of realisation. The Hon. Member in Charge of Education thereupon promised to obtain from local Governments and publish definite proposals for the expansion of elementary education during the next three years. From the proposals subsequently received it appeared that Local Governments desired to spend Rs. 31,400,900 non-recurring during the three years and a recurring grant which would total during the three years Rs. 39,110,300. Imperial Funds were invited to contribute to the non-recurring allotment Rs. 23,146,700 and to the recurring grant a portion which in the third year would have amounted to Rs. 15,654,200 per annum. Meantime, in addition to certain grants previously made the Government of India in 1913-14 and succeeding years distributed from Imperial funds Rs. 32,900,000 non-recurring, and Rs. 12,400,000 annually recurring, for purposes of education. A considerable fraction of these sums has been or will be spent on Primary Education. The number of pupils in primary schools for boys has risen from 4,768,043 in 1912-13 to 5,188,411 in 1916-17, the latter figure being for purposes of comparison an under-statement by reason of the exclusion in 1914-15 of the statistics of certain Native States.

### DEMAND FOR MORE RAPID PROGRESS.

Thus, some progress has been made, but the intervention of the war checked the full realisation of the programme. The Government of India have for some time past been satisfied that a keen demand exists over large areas for a more rapid realisation of their declared policy than has been possible during a period of financial stringency and that the country as a whole is prepared for a solid advance towards mass education. They have, therefore, during the last two years been constantly occupied with the consideration of this important quest. and during the Autumn of 1917 they found themselves in a position to formulate proposals. It had in some quarters been urged that the need for expansion should be met by the enforcemens of compulsory education on the children in areas which desire to enforce such compulsion and the Government of India have since permitted the introduction in Provincial Legislative Councils of several bills which follow the general lines of Mr. Gokhale's Bill of 1911 in providing for the compulsion of individuals in areas where the local bodies concerned apply for the introduction of this class of measure and the Local Governments approve. The Government of India were, however, of opinion that the adoption here and there of measures of Compulsion in certain local areas was not in itself calculated to effect a general spread of education among the lowest and most backward classes and might actually result in some inequity towards those classes by confining the efforts of local bodies and of the Government to more advanced areas, which were ready for the application of individual compulsion. It appeared to the Government of India that it was essential that there should be a fairly uniform speeding up of the general spread of elementary schools and that this should be effected not by a general compulsion on all the children concerned, which is at present impracticable, but by a general compulsion on all local bodies throughout the country to provide facilities for the extension of Primary Education, so as to carry out the plan put forward in 1913 of doubling within a reasonable time the number of boys under this form of instruction. Holding these views the Government of India evolved a scheme which, broadly speaking, provided (1) that efforts should be made to double the present number of pupils in boys' primary schools in ten years; (2) that of the additional expenditure involved one-third should be met by the imperial Government, one-third by Provincial Governments and one-third by Local Bodies,; and (3) that Local Bodies should be under the obligation to establish and maintain the facilities requisite for carrying out the above scheme and should, where necessary, be empowered to raise further taxation for the purpose in order to render the scheme effective. It was recognised that it would be necessary to provide an additional number of trained teachers and an additional inspecting staff. It was not suggested that any part of the additional expenditure entailed under these heads should be thrown on Local Bodies and it was contemplated that this expenditure should be met in equal portions by the Imperial and the Provincial Governments. Since the above scheme was formulated, the situation has considerably changed.

### RESPONSIBILITIES OF LOCAL BODIES.

The new position envisaged by the discussions on Constitutional Reforms and in particular the proposed grant of larger powers to Local Bodies and the bestowal of a large measure of autonomy on Provincial Governments, together with the more complete separation of Imperial and Provincial finance, have rendered it impossible to proceed with the scheme, which was originally contemplated and the Government of India regret the inevitable delay which has thus been occasioned, but they would deprecate a further postponement of the consideration of the question pending the complete introduction of the new measure. The Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms has now been published. Far-reaching measures of devolution are proposed in financial and in other matters. The Local Governments will, therefore, appreciate the very large openings now presented for the development of elementary education and they will recognise the effect which the larger powers, which it is now proposed to give to Local Bodies and to Local Legislation Councils, should have towards stimulating a material advance in the education of the people. The proposed expansions of the franchise will furnish in themselves a special incentive to an early extension of Elementary Education and the unavoidable delay which has already occurred in the promulgation of the scheme of extension affords a special ground against the further postponement of a consideration of the question. The responsibility for carrying out the proposed extension of Primary Education will rest with the reformed Provincial Administrations and Local Bodies and the introduction of a system of educational development will constitute one of the first of the serious and responsible duties which will fall to the lot of these bodies. It is, therefore, of importance to have definitely in view a programe of action which can be introduced at the earliest possible moment and the Government of India accordingly take the opportunity of bringing this question to the special attention of Local Governments. It must, at the same time, be recognised and, indeed, it is an essential condition of provincial autonomy, that circumstances may well differ in various provinces and that a rate of progress which would commend itself in one may be found impracticable in another. It is not, therefore, essential that a single uniform system should be adopted throughout the country and it is not the intention of the Government of India to propose that this should be done. In laying the whole question before local Governments they would be glad to hear from them how far, speaking broadly, they would regard the programme of 1917 as being generally feasible in their respective provinces under the new conditions, it being recollected that under these conditions Provincial Governments can no longer expect grants from the Government of India, while on the other hand their own resources are likely to be larger and to expand more rapidly than in the past. It is hardly necessary for the Government of India to lay stress on the paramount importance of educational development and the need for a well considered scheme of advance. It is with a view to furnishing Local Governments with the basis for such a scheme that the proposals put forward in this circular are communicated to them and it is hoped that the suggestions now made may lead to the adoption throughout India of definite schemes of educational expansion among the masses of the people, which may attain the objective which the Government of India placed before themselves in 1913.

## MOSQUITO PLAGUE AT BYCULLA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have refrained from joining the chorus that has complained about the mosquito plague at Byculla, as I thought that it was a temporary inconvenience and that it would soon disappear. But as the nuisance is increasing daily, to an extent that the proverbial oldest inhabitant of the locality has never seen, I think that it is high time that we bestir ourselves to check this nuisance. The plague of mosquitoes is especially bad in the neighbourhood of the Byculla Club where it is impossible to sit in peace soon after dark. Jacob Circle is even worse; there, these insects get into one's mouth and nostrils and disturb people to such an extent that many persons have run away from the place. The question is where all these mosquitoes come from. Some think in the drains that are not flushed this year owing to scanty rains, others think that the numerous dirty stables in the vicinity of the Club are responsible for this; but I think that the nuisance originates in the stagnant water that is to be found along the railway lines from Mahalaxmi to Mahim. Attention has already been drawn to the existence of this long line of stagnant water along the railway lines, but no remedy has as yet been done to improve matters there. The result is an unprecedented swarm of mosquitoes that breed freely in these dirty waters and are wafted over wide areas. I do not think it will be possible to check this nuisance unless the stagnant water above referred is dealt with at once. It is also possible that with the dumping of *cutchra* on the race course and the stagnant water that remains there after a shower, further contribution to the already favourable breeding grounds comes from this locality and make life not worth living to the numerous residents of these parts of the city. It would be a very interesting experiment if Messrs. Barodawala, Dhondi, Ramji and other "stalwarts," who adorn the Municipal Corporation, were to spend a night, unprotected by nets, in the vicinity of the Byculla Club. They would see for themselves by personal experience that there is something terribly rotten in the state of Denmark in which they are such active and useful members.—Yours, etc.,

SUFFERER.

Byculla, Sept., 4.

## AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK IN THE PRESIDENCY.

There was good rain during the week in parts of Thar Parkar, Kathiawar, North Gujarat, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha, Baroda, Savantvadi and Kolhapur. The rainfall was moderate in the Konkan and slight elsewhere in the Presidency. More rain is still needed in all parts except in the Konkan. Sowing is still retarded in parts of Poona, Satara, Belgaum, but was resumed in parts of Gujarat, Dharwar, West Khandesh, Palanpur, Baroda and Savantvadi. Transplantation of rice continues in the coastal tracts and in Karachi and Larkana, and retarded in parts of Poona, Surat and Satara. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi and by winds in Thar Parkar; they are withering in parts of Nasik, Ahmednagar, Karnatak, Karachi and Larkana, but are in fair to good condition elsewhere. The situation has improved owing to beneficial rainfall in Gujarat and the Native States of Gujarat. Scarcity of fodder is beginning to be felt in several districts and Native States, especially in Gujarat. Cattle are in poor condition in parts of Hyderabad, Thar Parkar and in three districts of Gujarat and the Deccan. The supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient but for irrigation is deficient in parts of Nawabshah, Kaira, Surat, Poona and Dharwar. Prices of food-grains rose slightly in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

## COTTON TRADE MEETING.

### LORD WILLINGDON TO PRESIDE.

A very large representative meeting organised by the Cotton Trade of Bombay will be held at the rooms of the Bombay Cotton Trades Association at Colaba to-day at 5 p.m., when his Excellency the Governor will preside. Everyone interested in the Cotton Trade is requested to be present.

The following gentlemen will form the Reception Committee:—

Messrs. T. D. Moore, J. Muller, N. Takeuchi, Bombay Cotton Trade Association.

Messrs. Ramnarain Hurnandrai, Laxmandas Daga, Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Messrs. Hirachand Vanechand Desai, Maneeklal Bhondas Shroff, Shroff Association.

Messrs. I. Ohta, K. Futamura, Japanese Cotton Shippers' Association.

Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Moolji Lakhmidas, Bombay Cotton Exchange Co., Ltd.

Messrs. Hirji Khetsey, Vassanjee Jeewandas, Muccadums' Association.

Messrs. Shivnarain Nemani, Anandilal Potdar, Brokers' Association.

## PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The following statement of plague deaths reported to have occurred in Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 24th August 1918 is published for general information:—

Bombay City Panch Mahals District 3; Broach District, Broach City 11; and other places 67; Surat District 2; West Khandesh District 66; Thana District 1; Satara District 84; Nasik District 17; other places 44; Sholapur District 7; Ratnagiri District 2; Belgaum District 36; Bijapur District 62; Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States, 78; Akalkote State 23; Cutch State Mandvi 2; Satara Agency 34; Rewa Kantha Agency 4; Kathiawar Agency 163; total 647.

## FATAL JUMP FROM MOVING TRAIN.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of a Hindu boy Mitha Somla, aged about 13 years. On the 31st August last the deceased went to the Borivli station to see his brother-in-law off to Palghar. He tried to jump on to the platform, as the train started, from the footboard of a third class compartment. He however, fell between the platform and the train and was seriously injured. He died in the J. J. Hospital on Tuesday.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.


## IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

According to a recent Government Resolution, no student can be admitted to a recognised COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION for London Chamber of Commerce Examinations, to be held in Bombay in May 1919, after 7th September 1918.

Mr. M. S. BANAJI, F.N.F.A. (London) Prizeman and Honorsman, the Sole Proprietor and Principal of BANAJI'S TUTORIAL COMMERCIAL CLASS Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, established in 1905, invites the attention of the public to the Resolution referred to above and requests gentlemen desirous of acquiring sound commercial knowledge, to apply for detailed prospectus or to see him personally either in the mornings or nights, during class hours and get themselves enrolled before 7th instant.

The keynote of the unique results of Banaji's students in Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations is entirely due to Mr. Banaji's *personal teaching* of all the subjects and not leaving his pupils to the tender mercies of inefficient and illpaid teachers. Students may join either the morning class (8-15—9-15) or the evening class (7-30—8-30) as suiting their individual convenience. Fees for 7 Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations is Rs. 100 payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 8. No extra fee is charged for subsequent attendance in case of failure. Neither Matriculation Certificate nor any special qualifications are required for admission.

The popularity of the institution can be judged from the fact that already since June 1918, no less than 84 students have joined the class. New class will be formed from 7th September. On four occasions the class stood First in India in Senior and Advanced London Commercial Examinations and in 1916 Mr. Banaji's pupil secured a prize.

1714

THE CASE FOR

# INDIAN HOME RULE

Being an exhaustive argument, supported by the best and most eminent authorities, by way of a general introduction to the Congress-League Scheme of Political Reforms in India.

BY

**N. C. KELKAR,** B.A., LL.B.,

Secretary, Indian Home Rule League, Poona and Editor, "Kesari" and "Mahratta".

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# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

University of Bombay, Senate Meeting, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 5-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Poona Races: First Meeting, 2nd Day.

Prayer Meetings for War.—"English", United Free Church, Wandby Road. "Marathi", Hamo Memorial Church, Byculla. "Gujarati", Methodist Episcopal Church, Byculla.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Royal Opera House: Cinema at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Excelsior: Frawley Co., at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.

West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-7 8-45 and 10-15.

Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).

## TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

| | Arr. H.M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ... ... ... | 19 0 | 11 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)... | 16 30 | 20 15 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ... | 7 15 | 13 0 |
| Madras Mail ... ... ... | 8 40 | 21 30 |
| Poona Mail ... ... ... | 11 30 | 14 45 |
| Poona Express ... ... ... | 19 40 | 7 56 |

### BB.& C. I. RAILWAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Northern Express ... ... | 13 35 | 16 | 0 |
| Gujarat Mail ... ... ... | 8 25 | 20 | 45 |
| Kathiawar Express ... ... | 7 56 | 21 | 0 |

## BAND AT YACHT CLUB.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.) will play at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club to-day at 6-15 p.m.

## ALL-INDIA SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS' ASSOCIATION.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Branch will be held on Sunday, the 8th instant, at 5-45 p.m. in the Northcote Police Hospital.

## NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury who are summoned for the ensuing Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 12th September, 1918, at 10-30 a.m. instead of on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

## YOUNG KHOJA BROTHERHOOD.

The second annual social gathering will be held at Noor Bang, Mazagaon, on Saturday at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) The Hon. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy will preside.

## B. M. P H. KHOJAJ DISPENSARY.

During the month of August 1918 the patients that were treated in this Dispensary were as under 800 women and 273 children thus making a total of 1073.

## ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Hon. Secretary of the Gujrati Hindu Ambulance Division acknowledges the receipt of an Ambulance letter from Seth Shantidas Askaran and also other subscriptions amounting to Rs. 970.

## SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. U. B. Rahut of the Elphinstone College will deliver a public lecture on "Manners" in the hall of the above Branch office on Sunday at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

## THE HINDOO UNION CLUB.

The Handicap billiard tournament as announced in Tuesday's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" is being played out at the premises of the club, Karelwady, Thakurdwar. The second game commences at 6-30 p.m. to-day.

## BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation, a lecture will be delivered to-day at 5-30 p.m. (S.T) in the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya by Mr. I. B. Sen Bar-at-Law on "Ideals." Prof. N. S. Takakhav will preside.

## LECTURE BY MR. JINARAJADASA.

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will lecture in English at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel, Kalbadevi, to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Theosophy and Reconstruction in the Field of Science and Philosophy." The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

## CRUSHED BY A BALE.

When some coolies were removing bales from a stack in a godown in Pasta Lane, one of the stacks began to fall down, and the men ran in different directions; Narayan Mahadu, who had clambered on another pile of bales, was struck by a bale and crushed. He died subsequently in the G. T. Hospital where he was taken.

# CONTRAVENTION OF INTERNMENT RULES.

## ACCUSED GETS 18 MONTHS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Mr. Delwinge, District and Sessions Judge, Midnapore, as President, with two other Commissioners, sitting as a Special Tribunal at Alipore, dealt with the case of a native of Jhenidah in the district of Jessore named Suresh Chandra Bhatacharjee, who was interned at Midnapore under the Defence of India Act. The charge against him was that he published certain allegations against the Government rules.

The commissioners found the accused guilty and sentenced him to one year and six months' rigorous imprisonment.

# BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Messrs. Ridland and Saville, joint honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports went one better yesterday afternoon by engineering six events instead of the standard five. The weather remained clear and the sports went with a swing in consequence of the course being well preserved. Interested spectators witnessed a really capital programme, and with music provided, the afternoon proved wholly enjoyable. Five events were open to Officers on leave and Officers stationed in Bombay who were not members of the Bombay Gymkhana and to members of the Bombay Light Horse. Seven competitors appeared to tent-peg with swords over a jump, and McDonald turned up the hero. Irwin ran him close but McDonald's mount and pace was too good for rivalry. In the Individual Jumping, Mrs. Hindman was the only lady who competed against nine men. Her jumping was faultless but the hitherto unbeaten Scott continued to hold the championship over hurdles. Graham was adjudged second and Mrs. Hindman third. Miss Barnard placed two events to her credit. First, by winning the Tennis Stakes (affinity) in partnership with Mumford, and secondly by winning the Musical Chairs for ladies.

In the Tennis Stakes ladies were required to carry a tennis ball balanced on a racquet round course to winning post. They were attended by mounted partners who had to dismount and replace the tennis ball on the racquet if it fell off. It was rather a difficult job for the ladies to keep the tennis ball balanced while going at a gallop, but Miss Barnard kept her head clear and hand beautifully steady and won handsomely.

The Bending Race Bareback for men was a soft thing for Gerrand who never once missed his mark.

The Musical Chairs for ladies followed Six ladies competed Miss Barnard was the cleverest of the bevy who were required to do a circus turn while music was played and then when it stopped, galloped to a post to finish. It was, as usual, an exceedingly pretty event.

The Chattie Race for men wound up at eminently interesting programme Competitors were provided with sticks and rode round course and picked up chatties with a polo stick without dismounting. The first to return to starting post with an unbroken chattie won. Capt. Baird was the winner.

Results:—

TENT-PEGGING WITH SWORDS OVER JUMPS.

1. McDonald.
2. Irwin

INDIVIDUAL JUMPING.

1. Scott.
2. Graham.
3. Mrs. Hindman.

TENNIS STAKES.

1. Miss Barnard and Mumford.
1. Mrs. Hindman and McDonald.
3. Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield.

BENDING RACE BAREBACK.

1. Gerrand.
2. McDonald.
3. Hunt.

MUSICAL CHAIRS.

1. Miss Barnard.
2. Mrs. Hindman.
3. Mrs. Turner Green.

CHATTIE RACE.

1. Capt. Baird.
2. Scott.
3. Mumford

# FATAL ACCIDENT AT BANDRA.

## TODDY DRAWER'S FALL FROM A TREE.

Mingel Bastiao, a Goanese toddydrawer of Bandra was on Wednesday evening sent up a cocoanut tree by his master to pluck cocoanuts. As he clung to a faded leaf this gave way and poor Mingel fell down sustaining very serious injuries. He was removed to the Sir Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, where he died.

As a rule the Goanese *bhandari* (toddy-drawer) is so sure-footed that he will calmly pursue his avocation of climbing palmtrees in the stormest weather. Such an accident as a Goanese *bhandari* falling from a palmtree is rare considering the large fraternity of Goanese toddydrawers engaged in the toddy drawing business.

# DEATH FROM SEPTIC MENINGITIS

Dr. W. Nunan, the Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu boy, Shiva Sakharam, aged 19.

Mr. Gadkari was present on behalf of the deceased's brother-in-law Babaji Bhiwa.

Babaji said a few days ago one Gopal Balhari, who had treated him before came to his house with a barber named Hari who was not acquainted with the witness. In the course of conversation witness said that the deceased, his brother-in-law, was behaving badly and that his relations wanted him to reclaim the boy and that he was going to give him one or two slaps. Hari said that he would slap the deceased, and he was thereupon shown to Hari. Hari asked the witness what he would give him for the job, and he promised Hari a turban. Witness learnt on Saturday last that the deceased had been stabbed and removed to the hospital for treatment.

Hari, said another witness—a woman—lived with her. On Friday night Hari did not return home and on searching for him he was found under a tree at Dadar about 11 p.m. When she asked him where he had been Hari said he was feeling a fright in his heart and then he went to his mother's room.

Ramabai, Hari's mother, said in her evidence that Hari came to her house on Friday night and slept there. Some time after a dog barked, and she woke up and saw the Police. Hari who was sleeping also got up and made a hole in the partition and got away.

Ramji Sambaji, a neighbour of Hari, said Hari asked him to give him a pen-knife for a while at 7 p.m. on Friday. Witness gave him, one and it was shown to him by the police subsequently and was identified by him.

The jury returned a verdict of death from septic meningitis following a wound inflicted with a knife by one Hari who has not yet been traced.

# INDIA'S SUBMERGED CLASSES.

## MRS. BESANT ON SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "The Submerged Classes and the Reforms" at the Morarji Goculdas Hall, Bombay, Wednesday evening, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

In prpoposing Mr. Jayakar's election to the chair, Mr. V. R. Shinde, of the Depressed Classes Mission, said the great report on the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms had failed to bring any message of substantial hope to the vast masses called the depressed or submerged classes who formed not less than one-sixth of the country's population. Government had asked the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India for their views and suggestions on the Report, which the Society would submit in due course. Meanwhile, how were they to face the dissatisfaction and despair under which those dumb masses were groaning particularly? He had tried his best to get some such resolution passed in the Special Session of the Congress as would give some immediate relief to the feelings of these people. But they all know under what exceptional circumstances the Special Session had passed several of the resolutions. Even a veteran worker like Mrs. Sarojini Naidu could achieve only partial success in the cause of woman suffrage in this session; no wonder that the cause of the poor "Pariah" was postponed. He had therefore to find some effective voice to preach his cause to the nation as well as to the powers that be. No less a person than the president of the last session of the Congress, a session which declared against the bar of untouchability in India—Mrs. Besant, had come to their aid to preach the cause. To her, they knew, was due the credit of passing that historic resolution in Calcutta. They met there to hear from her what was the duty of the Indian Nation and the British Government to the depressed classes at this hour of political regeneration not only in this country but in the world. He reminded the audience of the All-India Anti-Untouchability Conference held in this city in March last. As resolved by that conference they were circulating an All-India Anti-Untouchability Manifesto which was proposed in that conference by his friend Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who was a life-member and a trustee of the Mission. It was therefore fitting that he should suggest that Mr. Jayakar should take the chair that evening (Cheers).

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said it was in the fitness of things that after three years of Congress they should meet there to listen to Mrs. Besant's solution of the question. Nobody in India was better qualified than Mrs. Besant for that task. She had behind her, large experience of social work carried on in England and elsewhere and she combined a very true understanding of the Indian civilisation.

### MRS. BESANT'S ADDRESS.

Mrs. Besant said there were backward classes all over the world and in every civilised country. But the numbers and in proportion to the total population were larger than in the West, and that was due to different causes. The social and political causes differed in both the countries. Looking to the past history of India they would see that conquests were followed by slavery, which made the submerged classes chattels, and slaves which attached them to the soil and compelled them to labour for others and they were transferred after the land was sold to other people. They changed their masters with the change of ownership of the soil. But one thing was different in regard to India. Their submerged classes had more refinement, a certain merital and emotional capacity which was easily brought out when the men were placed in bitter surrounding conditions. They found that they had led a comparatively higher civilisation. Greek writers had said that there were no slaves in their time in India. They would find also that the conditions of slavery were far less cruel and brutal than those which existed in the southern states of America before the great war of liberation. Indian submerged classes had their own place in the village communities of India. They had certain quarters set apart for them in the villages. They were recognised classes of the population and they had their land, their houses, and cultivated land if they were agricultural, and their life was not, on the whole, a life of great hardship. They had land set apart. But the history of the submerged classes in England did not go very far. It resulted from the turning of the arable land into pastureland. There was common land in all villages and the big and rich landlords gradually enclosed it in, and in that manner people were without land to cultivate. Parliament sanctioned it, because it was full of these landlords. The Reform Biil in 1832 was the result of famines and riots. It abolished the system of pocket boroughs, although it did not very, much touch the masses.

Continuing, Mrs. Besant said the Reform Bill of 1832 in England and other subsequent reform bills did not enfranchise the submerged classes there. It was only when the Household Suffrage came that miners, agricultural labourers and others became enfranchised, but even then they did not find in England anything approaching the suggestion which was made in India, namely that they should have communal representation. Mrs. Besant then read out a resolution which, she said, the Depressed Classes Mission had sent to the Subjects Committee of the Congress. The resolution ran as follows:

"The Report on the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reform failed altogether to recognise the position of the large section of the Indian people designated as the 'depressed classes' and their peculiar place in the social as well as political regeneration of India as a whole. In view of the fact that it is contemplated to reserve a few seats in the several councils (para 22 of the Report) to be filled by representatives of minorities in India, this Special Congress deems it desirable that such adequate provision be made in the scheme of Reforms, as would secure these reserved seats for representatives themselves belonging to any of the 'depressed classes', and that such representatives be returned to the several councils by co-option by the elected members of the councils concerned, and not by nomination nor by election nor by any communal separate electorates."

Proceeding, Mrs. Besant said the resolution showed a most remarkable way of looking at the question of representation and also a trust, which was more than one could have expected the submerged classes to show in those higher classes who had treated them with disrespect and contempt. The last words of the resolution were remarkably wise. For, what did they say? The framers of the resolution did not want a separate electorate; they did not want Government to nominate representatives. What they wanted was that the representatives should be returned to the several councils by co-option by the elected members of the councils concerned. (Cheers). This showed that the submerged classes trusted their fellow Indians to choose the best men from those classes. It was a most remarkable manifestation of trust and goodwill, and she wished some of those higher classes who wanted separate representation, were equally moderate in their demands. For the very peculiar position of the Mahomedans in this country, separate representation was right; but she wished other classes were moderate in their demands. She saw no fairer augury for the future of India than this resolution, which showed that the submerged classes, who were treated as outcastes by the higher classes, would yet put themselves in their hands, trusting that they would treat them fairly. There was the question whether, if the submerged classes were admitted into the councils there would be any opposition from the high-caste people. The answer to that came from Mysore where those who objected to the submerged classes being admitted into the people's council were told that those who did not like to sit inside the council with submerged classes might sit outside (Cheers) with the result that eventually the outcastes as well as the higher castes sat in the people's assembly. (Loud applause). She would bring this resolution before the Subjects Committee of the next sessions of the Indian National Congress (Loud cheering).

### NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Continuing Mrs. Besant said the cleaniness of the higher classes was purchased at the cost of the submerged classes and why should the submerged classes remain untouchables to keep the rich classes in luxury and cleanliness? They must speak to the depressed classes with courtesy, because they could not reply with discourtesy; they should not strike a blow at the depressed classes because they dared not strike back. Education was the first remedy, and that should begin from those who were better off than the poor men. If they wanted to know what an Indian could do they must study what India had done. They must study their past history and then only would they know what they could do in the future. Each of them had a duty; each of them had a responsibility. Each of them must do something towards that problem. And until one could say that one had done something towards them, they could not feel that they were living the free life of free men, for no law would make them free while there was one child suffering oppression in India, suffering under the social conditions.

Hearty votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer terminated the proceedings.

# ROWLETTE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

## MR KHAPARDE'S INTERPELLATIONS

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Hon. Mr. Khaparde asked the following questions at to-day's meeting of the Council:—(a) Will Government be pleased to place on the table a list of witnesses examined by the Sedition Committee, 1918 and minutes of evidence recorded by the Committee, (b) were Mr. B. G. Tilak and Mr. B. C. Pal examined by the Committee; if not why not, (c) if the appendices to the report of the Committee are not to be published will the Government be pleased to render them available to the members of this Council.

Sir William Vincent replied (a) Government are not in possession of any list of the witnesses examined by the Committee or of any minutes of evidence that may have been recorded by them and in view of the policy of intimidation and terrorism pursued by the revolutionaries to which the Committee draw attention in their report it is manifestly undesirable to divulge the names of the witnesses or the evidence which they gave. (b) It does not appear from the report that Messrs. Tilak and Pal were examined but the Government have no definite information on the subject. (c) The taking of evidence was left to the discretion of the Committee under the terms of reference made to it. It will quote the words of the Government of India Resolution of December 10th, 1917. The Committee will be given full access to all documentary evidence in the possession of the Government bearing on the existence and extent of revolutionary conspiracies in India and will supplement this with such other evidence as it may consider necessary. The Government have carefully considered the Hon. Member's request but regret that they are unable to accede to it.

# "MOTHER'S DAY" IN BOMBAY.

Mother's Day (Pithori Amavasya) was celebrated on Wednesday the 4th instant by the Aryan Excelsior League at 8 a.m. at Prathana Samaj Mandir. About 600 persons were present. Dr. Miss Kashibai Navrange, occupied the chair. A special song upon Mother composed by Mrs. Shantabai Nadkarni was sung by 3 girls and Miss Venubai Kelkar, read an essay and Mr. J. H. Pitale made a short speech. Then the president advised the students. Mr. G. A. Mhatre proposed a vote of thanks and Miss Lilabai Mitra seconded it. Sweetmeats were distributed and proceedings came to a close.

The Mother's Day League observed it on the same day at the same mandir at 6-30 p.m. There was a big meeting. Mr. S. R. Bomanji, V. G. Bhandarkar and many others were present. Letters of congratulations were received from several gentlemen. Mr. K. Natrajan presided. Mrs. Indrabai Kamat read a paper, on "Mother," Prof. V. N. Naiak, also read an essay. Two students from Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya sang a mother's song. After the President's address, a vote of thanks terminated the meeting.

The Ideal Seminary Free Night School celebrated the Day on that day at 9-30 p.m. at Gamdevi when Mr. S. K. Naique was in the chair. Some speeches were delivered after which sweetmeats were distributed. After a vote of thanks the meeting was dissolved.

"Mother's Day" will be celebrated on Sunday, as Wednesday was, not a holiday, by Nitishikshana Mandala at 8-30 a.m.; Young Daivadnya Union at 2-30 p.m.; Soma Vanshi Khatriya Vaktrtwotejak Samaj Bala Shakha at 4-30 p.m. and Parel people at 9-30 p.m. at C. P. Tank, Palow Road, Gamdevi and Parel, respectively.

# HUNGRY MOB IN MADURA.

## PADDY SHOP ATTACKED.

## COLLECTOR HIT WITH STONES.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The "Madras Mail's" Madura correspondent in his letter says:—A riot took place in Karupathy Pettai at about 12-30 p.m. on Monday. Somebody asked a shop-keeper there as to how many measures per rupee he sold paddy and, receiving the answer that it was six measures, he asked the shop-keeper to sell him at ten measures and, when the shop-keeper refused, he cried that the shop-keepers were plundering the people and that the shops deserved to be looted. A mob collected and began to scatter paddy heaps in front of the shop in all directions. The shop-keepers got alarmed and closed their shops, one of them having been roughly handled by the mob. By one o'clock nearly all the shops throughout the town were closed.

Meanwhile, Mr. G. F. Paddison, Collector, who had been advised of what was going on, motored to the Peta where he saw a large concourse of people. The mob was very much excited and asked Mr. Paddison to compel the shop-keepers to sell provisions at lower rates. Mr. Paddison told them to prepare a mahazar and get it signed by the representatives from each street and present it to him at his bungalow when he would consider it and take the necessary action. The mob said they had been starving for many days and the petition presented to him three days ago had borne no fruit. Mr. Paddison was endeavouring to calm the excited crowds when somebody threw a stone which hit him on the left cheek below his eye; another hit him on the head drawing blood. Disregarding his hurts, the Collector succeeded in reducing the crowd to order and went home, and having washed the wound returned to the spot on horse back and with great difficulty quieted the mob preventing any further breach of peace.

# POONA RACES.

## BIG MEETING: SECOND DAY.

### HANDICAPS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

(To be run on Saturday.)

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mazboot 9-5, Footman 9-3, Bandit 9-3, William the Beau 9-2, Pantomime II 9-1, Carpentin 8-12, All Silk 8-9, Gladiator 8-5, Birthday Clothes 8-5, Penny Pie 8-3, Dress 8-3, Binfield Grove 8-1 May Boy 8-0, Mary 7-13, Margreen 7-11, Eagle's Nest 7-10, St. Bawn 7-9, Matchless Maud 7-0.

THE GALWAY PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Dorian 9-10, Royal Hand 9-8, Square 8-7, Bodenham 8-13, Claim A 8-13, Cherry and Black 8-12, Wavelets Dupe 8-10, Hunyadi 8-7, Saunterer 7-12, Fugle Lady 7-11, Decorum 7-11, Tommy Atkins 7-10, Symptoms 7-8, Landslip 7-8, Red Duke 7-6, Loch D. 7-5, Adelaide II 6-12.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Ace of Hearts 9-5, Gazal 9-3, Bhookhri 9-3, Natal 8-9, Mount Pleasant 8-4, Investment 8-3, Ata Allah 8-2, Bayonet 8-2, Tit Bits 8-2, Resident 8-0, Saood 7-12, Acetine 7-9, Garland 7-9, Rare Find 7-9, Resolo 7-5, Aladdin 7-4.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Division II. Distance 6 furlongs.

Subeh Pasha 9-0, Good Morning 8-12, Taj 8-12, Early Bird 8-10, Amity 8-7, Match Boy 8-6, Chatham 8-6, Second String 8-6, Financier 8-5, High Class 8-5, Key Note 8-5, Blue Garter 8-5, Shatra 8-4, Royal Taj 8-4, Competition 7-11, Harrington 7-9, Sir Martin 7-7, Boxer 7-7, Delhi 7-7, Viking 7-3.

# FROM RACES TO LOCK-UP

## A RACE SPECIAL INCIDENT.

A sensation was created in the second-class Race Special on its return journey from Poona to Bombay on Wednesday night. It is alleged that while the train was travelling from Kurjat to Kalyan, Mrs. Bright, an Anglo-Indian lady raised an alarm, exclaiming that she had been molested by a Mahomedan named Syed Hassan who was a passenger by the same train. A European C.I.D. Inspector happened to be in the train, and immediately Syed Hassan on the complaint preferred against him by Mrs. Bright. The accused who, it is stated followed the lady into the toilette compartment and made a proposal to her on the strength of his winnings at the Poona Races, was escorted to Bombay, and placed in the lock-up, pending trial.

# BARRACKPORE RACES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Royal Calcutta Turf Club have extended their recognition to Barrackpore races. Racing at Barrackpore will be on September 21, October 5, 16, 19, and 26, and under R. C. T. C. rules. Stakes have been increased to Rs. 450 with Rs. 300 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. Races are framed for third division horses and ponies. There will be ten bookmakers in the first enclosure. The totalizator at Barrackpore will be the Sydney Model. Only one kind of ticket will be issued either for win or place. Winning tickets divide among them 60 per cent. and place tickets 30 per cent. of total pool.

# SECOND INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Second Indian War Loan, (excluding subscriptions through Post Office), as known up to 6-30 p.m. on 5th September, 1918:—

*Provinces:—*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Bengal | 14,39,61,700 |
| Bombay | 10,30,22,600 |
| Madras | 3,41,56,700 |
| United Provinces | 2,79,62,700 |
| Punjab | 2,13,46,000 |
| Burma | 1,25,49,700 |
| Minor Administrations | 1,63,74,300 |
| Central Provinces | 45,79,800 |
| Bihar and Orissa | 31,35,200 |
| Assam | 4,03,000 |
| *Native States:—* | |
| Hyderabad | 50,00,000 |
| Baroda | 30,00,000 |
| Total | Rs. 36,23,47,200 |

## LADIES' DAY.

(4th September 1918.)

| | Rs. | P. |
|---|---|---|
| Total amount of subscriptions received | 2,11,97,473 | 8 |
| Amounts promised still to be received | 9,22,400 | 0 |
| | Rs. 2,21,19,873 | 8 |

## INDIAN WAR LOAN.

### BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Sept. 5th.

| | | Total up-to-date. |
|---|---|---|
| War Bonds | Rs 575-0.. | Rs. 2,3 ,500-0 |
| Cash Certificates | „ 9,579-0.. | „ 3,20,3518 |
| Total .. | 10,154-0.. | 5,55,851-8 |

## CABLE FROM THE AGA KHAN.

Sir Thomas Birkett, Chairman of the Bombay War Loan Committee, has received the following cable from His Highness the Aga Khan:—

"Just got your message. Not only War Loan patriotic but most remarkable investment for capital, assuring high rate and safety.—Aga Khan."

## POONA MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please spare a few lines to your paper for a strong protest against a recent unjust and unwise action on the part of my Municipality. The lease of life granted to the present body had long since expired without going in for a new election or a fresh nomination, some of the councillors want an extension of their term of life at the will of the Commissioner. It may be mentioned here that the Hon. Mr. N. P. Paranjpye, Prof. H. G. Limaye, and Dr. K. G. Lohokare, all three municipal councillors, were strongly opposed to shamelessly beg of a new lease of [illegible] but they were [illegible] told, not given an opportunity to be heard in the meeting in which a resolution was passed that the Commissioner be approached for a new lease of life. The same body had in February last requested the Commissioner to adjourn the election which was to take place in March, on the ground of plague in the city, the completion of the town-planning scheme, revising the various local taxations, improving the drainage, making the primary education free and compulsory, and several other things. The Commissioner was pleased to grant the extention, and the councillors enjoyed the term to their heart's content. Now has come another time for a fresh begging and as has been stated above, the Commissioner has been approached afresh. The present Municipal councillor think that they are the only wisdom in Poona and the Commissioner is sure to grant the request. But looking to the present administration, one would naturally think that the Commissioner will not repeat the same mistake which he committed in February last. The town planning scheme will require years more for its completion, the question of primary education cannot be accomplished in a few months, drainage defects will not be cured for years to come on account of want of funds, taxation schedule will take a long time for its reivsion, in a word, more time than six months' will be needed for the achievement of completion of several workings now before the municipality. To consider all these things, however, will be to go with a supposition that the people in Poona excepting the present municipal councillors, do not understand their civic responsibility, while in fact quite reverse is the case. I shall show you how.

Several of the present municipal councillors do not even attend meetings regularly, I am told that a dozen councillors have attended only four or five out of seventy-five meetings held last year. I have personally observed that several councillors—the wise elect—of Poona are shocked when the most insanitary places are shown to them by the members of the local sanitary association. They never care to see nor care to try to improve the present insanitary condition of the city. The sanitary board is the most neglected one, each and every one of the busybody members somehow or other trying to get himself entered on the Managing Committee. "Make me a bill-councillor" or "take me in the managing or the market committee," "and I shall join your party," are the frequent utterances openly heard in shop conferences in Budhwar Peth. The voters who elected such men are terribly shocked to hear this language from the lips of their councillors, and the voters are now anxiously waiting for the election, so that they may show to these councillors that they are not at all fit for the work entrusted to them so dearly for the last three years and a half. At the end I may quote one instance. "Our leaders have arranged for an extension and the simple work of passing of a resolution and submitting it for sanction only remains," were the words uttered by a follower, and in the meeting held, the followers holding their both hands up to signify their assent to the passing of the resolution.

Postponing the election now and under the circumstances mentioned, and also in view of the fact that education is advancing and the responsibility to vote is being keenly appreciated in these progressive days, would tantamount to a deprivation of teh rights of the voters. It would also be absurd to think, that if election takes place, the members that will be returned will not be as good representatives of the citizens of Poona as the present ones. Government at least will I am sure, not be a party to the wrong attempted to be done to the popular rights of the voters.—Yours, etc.,

Poona, Aug. 31.

D. H. BHAT.

"THE CAR OF KINGS."
DAIMLER
"THE KING OF CARS."
By virtue of the mechanical perfection of the Chassis, the proven superiority of the famous Sleeve-Valve Engine, and its social prestige, the Daimler is recognised as an institution in the realms of motordom. Its reputation is jealously guarded by the use of the finest materials and the finest workmanship.
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Showrooms: Apollo Bunder. Telegrams: "Chalo."
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DR. V. G. MANTRI, D.D.S.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, 6th September, 1918.

## THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

It is an instructive commentary on the way the affairs of this great country are being conducted, under the existing dispensation, in days of stress and strain the like of which the world has never seen, that the head of the administration takes the representatives of the people into confidence as regards things already done at prolonged intervals of four to six months. The Viceroy began his speech to the Imperial Legislative Council on Wednesday, with the war and with the war ended it. For, he said, "not only does the war dominate all our thoughts, on its successful issue depends the very liberty of the world, without which our schemes for the liberalising of India's political institutions would be vain indeed." The account which Lord Chelmsford gave of India's war efforts, remarkable as it is, contains no element of surprise. For, ever since the beginning of the war India has been ready and anxious to spare no efforts, to deem no sacrifice, however unprecedented, enough, so as to be able to contribute her share in the prosecution of the war to a successful issue. The people of this country will read with just pride the glowing account of the country's war efforts. But they would have felt prouder still, if those in authority had taken the occasion by the hand and, with a generous gesture, discarding the old suicidal policy of repression and distrust, had secured the fullest cooperation of the people and their leaders. That gesture was wanting and the Delhi War Conference, summoned in response to the Premier's "trumpet call," which his Excellency is pleased to describe as "an assemblage without precedent in the history of India," turned out to be a Durbar and not a conference of representatives of the people where the latter's wishes in regard to the prosecution of the war were fully expressed and taken into consideration. However, if Lord Chelmsford is satisfied that the "assemblage" "has been more than justified by the success," we have no desire to quarrel with him except to repeat that, if the right method had been adopted on that occasion and before and since then, the results would have been far better and that a Government, which commanded the fullest confidence of the people, would not have felt overwhelmed for a moment, as Lord Chelmsford's Government seem to have done, according to his own admission, with the difficulty of raising half a million men for the Indian army during the current year. Lord Chelmsford said that the results as regards recruiting have outrun expectations and added, "now that the increases in the emolument of our Indian troops and the grant of the King's Commissions long awaited and powerfully advocated at the Conference have been announced, I look forward to a finer record still." We hope Lord Chelmsford's anticipations will be fulfilled, but we must emphatically point out that the improvement in the status and pay of the Indian soldier has been neither adequate nor permanent, and as emphatically urge that the good effect of the recognition of the right of the Indian to hold the King's Commission should not be allowed to be marred by the usual bureaucratic delay and niggardliness and that immediate steps should be taken to provide adequate facilities for training.

**India's Contribution.**

We must also once again express the country's regret that no non-official representative has yet been given a seat on the Central Recruiting Board. Lord Chelmsford paid a tribute to the useful part played by British branch of the Indian Defence Force, but expressed his disappointment at the meagre record of the Indian branch of the force. It did not apparently occur to his Excellency to remember that, though part of the same force, the pay and the privileges of the two branches vary greatly and are distinguished by the badge of racial inferiority. So much for the man-power of India. India, however, as Lord Chelmsford pointed out, does not give in man-power alone. Her contribution to the second war loan has now passed twenty million sterling and the Viceroy foreshadowed a demand for further financial assistance besides the free gift of £100 million, with regard to which the decision will be left to the non-official members. The non-official members, we have no doubt, will have due regard to the larger interests of the country in coming to their decision. The country is willing, is anxious to give *as much as she can out of her poverty*, as Britain has given out of her plenty. But is it wise to expect her to give more than she can, in view especially of the fact, emphasised by Lord Chelmsford, that "over and above her financial contributions and over and above the many shiploads of foodstuffs and raw products with which she has been supplying the Allies, India continues to furnish Mesopotamia and other theatres of war with masses of railway material and a vasts variety of engineering stores"? Further, none can fail to view with concern the high prices now ruling and the burden they impose on the people, the vast majority of whom can, even in ordinary times, with difficulty make both ends meet. It is gratifying that Lord Chelmsford is alive to the suffering of the poor. "I view with even greater concern," he said, "the pressure of the growing rise in the prices of necessities on the poor classes in this country." We trust, therefore, that if any further financial aid is deemed necessary, it will take the form of taxation rather than of loan and that such taxation will be aimed at diverting to the public exchequer the greater part of the excess war profits rather than be directed, even incidentally, at the pockets of the poor.

**A Disappointing Pronouncement.**

The part of Lord Chelmsford's speech devoted to the question of reform must be pronounced to be extremely disappointing, though we acknowledge the spirit of candour and tolerance animating it. This part of the speech is wholly vitiated by emphasis on exploded shibboleths and formulas framed before the flood. Lord Chelmsford thinks that he can deal best with the subject by recalling past history. He finds fault with those "whose memories are so short that they dwell on the present and ignore the past which leads up to and conditions the present," and finally insists on his own pet and unfounded theory that 'the British temperament is averse from catastrophic changes." Even assuming the truth of Lord Chelmsford's theory, we must remind him that what he chooses to describe as "catastrophic changes" do not constitute a new demand, but are reforms which the National Congress has been asking for over three decades and that they are merely an application of those ideals of British statesmanship which, as Mr. Montagu informed us the other day, were laid down more than a century ago with a view to their realisation long before the present. Lord Chelmsford proceeded to sermonise "those who sang a poem over the Russian events" and, according to him, "have since repented." For our own part, we do not believe they have repented and we do not know why they should. For, given sufficient and proper assistance, from the Allies, Russia, they have every faith, will raise herself again as an embodiment of the final vindication of the principles of the Russian Revolution—perhaps the greatest event in man's history. But the Russian analogy cannot hold good in the case of India. Whatever the causes of the present distracted state of Russia, every school boy knows that India does not want to separate from the British connection and that if the demand of the people, as formulated anew by the Congress and the League, were fully accepted no such state of things would or could arise as we now see in Russia. For, the demand expressly gives to the Government of India "undivided administrative authority in matters directly concerning peace, tranquillity and defence of the country" and for many years to come the Government of the country, in its executive aspect, will be in the hands of European civilian and other officers. We regret very much that Lord Chelmsford should have had recourse to this facile analogy which might well have been left to such irresponsible, unsympathetic and unscrupulous critics as the Sydenhams and the Chirols. Apart from this, Lord Chelmsford does not need to be told that nations like individuals must look "before" as well as "after." The demand of India, justified fully as it is by the past, is even more justified by consideration of the requirements of the immediate future. Proceeding, Lord Chelmsford said: "I have always been careful to weigh my words to avoid raising expectations beyond those, which my words would warrant. If there are those who have built up hopes on the words of others, it is of them they must complain and not of me." With due deference to Lord Chelmsford's position, we take leave to point out that it is not in his Excellency's power either to raise or to thwart expectations. Nor does any one make complaint of him. He has done his work. The work is criticised on its merits and not with reference to the personality either of Lord Chelmsford or Mr. Montagu. For the rest, the destiny of India is in hands other and higher than those of either of them. The British democracy is the final arbiter between the views of Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford and those of the people of India—of the compromise that has been embodied in the Congress-League resolution, the compromise, as Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal happily expressed it, between the suspicions of the Government of India and the views of the people. And the British democracy can reject the compromise only by stultifying itself in the eyes of the world and by proving itself false to the principle for which, with India's help, it is waging the war—the principle that, to use President Wilson's phrase, "the war is to make the world secure against every such power as the German autocracy" and that "it is a war of emancipation and not until it is won can men anywhere live free of the constant fear to breathe freely while they go about their daily tasks and know that Governments are their servants and not their masters." Lord Chelmsford wished to emphasise the very careful examination which the problem received not only from the Secretary of State and himself but from his colleagues and those distinguished gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Montagu, and asked the critics to have account of "this very weighty concensus of official opinion." The officials must surely be given all credit for their pains, but it cannot be forgotten that they are an interested party and, with all the good will, their angle of vision could hardly be expected to be the right angle—that is, the angle which keeps in view the self-respect and the inalienable rights as well as the safety of the people.

**Cruel and Unfair.**

Lord Chelmsford regards the announcement of August 20th as the touchstone that must be applied to the proposals. For his own part he is perhaps right in taking his stand on it. But as a student of the British Constitution he can hardly expect either the people of this country as those of Britain to be bound by it. He claims that "we have carried the advance right up to the line beyond which our principles forbid us to go." As to this we can only say that even those who accept the proposals as "a substantial step towards responsible Government" have expressed their emphatic opinion that as far as the Government of India is concerned, the principles of the August announcement have not been followed. But the people of India impeach the validity of the limitations contained in the announcement and Lord Chelmsford could not have forgotten that if the Congress of 1917 welcomed the announcement it also repudiated its limitations, by asking for a fixed statutory time-limit for the consummation of complete responsible Government. Lord Chelmsford was at great pains to make much of the fact that the place where the criticisms impeaching the August announcement should be heard is the high court of Parliament and that "such criticisms have never once been advanced in Parliament during the twelve months since the statement of policy was made." The reproach is as cruel as it is unfair. Does Lord Chelmsford forget that frantic and un-British attempts have been made to prevent proper communication of India views to England and that the Home Rule Deputations were stopped from going to England to instruct the friends of India in Parliament and outside regarding the realities of the situation in India and the views of the people? Is it surprising that, in the absence of such instruction, the friends of India acted or failed to act as they have done? Is it fair to hurl the reproach for this against the people of this country?

## Notes of the Day.

**Peace Talk.**

We do not know what to make out of the latest report about the approach of peace. The story is extraordinarily circumstantial. For, the "Times" military expert suggests the possibility of Germany evacuating France as a preliminary to an offer of peace in the West, conditionally on the recognition of her Eastern claims. An expert's suggestion about possibilities is often of no more value than a pure conjecture. The only element of truth in the report is that Germany is anxious to retain her spoils in the East, and with a free hand to develop them, she would be content to surrender the captures in the West. There is no peace possible without a settlement of the future of Russia, and it is not a question which the Allies will unreservedly bargain over. News about the Western push is good enough for us and we can for the present leave the talk of peace to shape itself into something more definite.

**German Degeneration.**

There is conclusive evidence that the morale of German troops is declining rapidly. Two divisions which were ordered from the East to move to the Western front recently mutinied, and there was a heavy haul of prisoners to be dealt with by Courtmartial. Count Hertling himself remonstrated that the stories of insurrection in the army were not true, a fact which justifies the inference that panic has been of late pervading the ranks and revolts possibly occurred. German armies are led to slaughter on the promise of invincibility. The reverses of the past few weeks have served to disillusion them, and now with the breach of the Hindenburg line, von Ludendorff's authority is reported to be weakening. The Germans cannot be fed on fables of victory while they are being routed and rolled back all along the line.

**A Stupid Order.**

Elsewhere we publish a letter from a correspondent in which he refers to an order said to have been issued by Mr. Westrop, the local Magistrate, prohibiting the Hindu public of Poona from uttering patriotic cries—such as, if we are not mistaken, "Shivaji Maharajki-jai" or "Tilak Maharajki-jai"—or exhibiting in public portraits of national heroes like Shivaji or Tilak on the occasion of the celebration of the Ganpati festival which comes off next week. If it is true that such an order has been issued, the sooner the Magistrate is made to realise the amazing stupidity of such a step at this time of day and is made to withdraw it, the better both for his own sake and for that of the prestige of Government for sanity and good administration. It is preposterous that local bureaucrats should be allowed thus to play with the liberties of the people regardless of the latter's deep-seated feelings. The Ganpati festival, like most other Hindu festivals, is a semi-religious and semi-social institution and it is not for the Magistrate to dictate to people how they should celebrate it. Why should the association of national heroes and saints with the festival be deemed objectionable, so long as the people celebrating the festival do not infringe the criminal law or disturb the public peace? Religion with the Hindus is not a thing which can be kept apart as in a water-tight compartment. It is inextricably mixed up with their social and communal life. It is urgently necessary that Mr. Westrop should be made to realise the futility and folly of his action, if it has been taken.

**A Rangoon Sensation.**

Sir Reginald Craddock has got an extensive armoury, for it is evident that besides his gasmasks and respirators, he is spoiling for a fight with fresh weapons. A great sensation has been caused in Burma by the internment of Mr. Moosa Mall, a political worker well-known among the Indian residents in the province. "The Rangoon Mail" contains the extraordinary story of his internment. Twenty-two gentlemen of the Mahomedan community, many of whom are men of position and influence, men who occupy honorary appointments under Government and are in their confidence, such as the Hon. Mr. Jamal, Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Moola, Mr. Ebrahim Cassim Patel and Mr. V. M. Abdul Rahman, had signed a memorial to Government expressing their willingness to stand surety for Mr. Mall. A deputation waited on Mr. Rice, the Chief Secretary, but it was to no purpose.

**Charges Undeclared.**

As usual, the charges against Mr. Mall have not, so far, been declared by the Government. In Mr. Mall's memorial of the 5th of August, he denies certain charges which the Government have, presumably, entertained on suspicion against him. For it would appear that the Commissioner of Police, while serving the order, observed that his offence consisted in collecting subscriptions for Moslem internees and inducing the trustees of Surrattee Mosque to observe the solemnities connected with the death of the Sultan of Turkey, as the Caliph of Islam. The Chief Secretary, however, gave a different story. He was profoundly uncommunicative, but, according to him, Mr. Mall got himself involved because he "talked too much." These are allegations so mystifying that Mr. Mall is not in a position to refute them or justify himself. The marvel is that public proceedings are considered criminal by the Government of Sir Reginald Craddock. This need not puzzle us, because what we have in the country is Government by autocratic caprice; hence justice to people varies with the caprices of the autocrats that rule amongst us.

**"Special Measures."**

Among the practical reasons, which make the administration of the Arms Act unfair to the people of India, is the fact that in many parts of the country provision for self-defence is a matter of daily necessity. We quote the following from the "Englishman":—

> A Government communiqué, dealing with the increased death-rate from wild beasts in Bihar and Orissa says that special measures have been taken to meet the situation. Possibly the reason for the non-publication of the said measures is the fear of "giving information to the enemy."

Jesting apart, it is admitted that the depredations of wild beasts in Bihar and Orissa, are responsible for increased death-rates. No one will care to rely upon the "special measures" of officials when the plain fact remains that the people are defenceless. The provision of firearms for the people is, under these grave circumstances, a duty of the Government if they are amenable to humane considerations. The remedy for these scandalous death-rates does not lie in directly wobbling about the Rowlatt Committee Report, and avoiding the simple claim that it is the right of a private citizen to protect his own person. The bureaucrat is, of course, concerned only with the problem whether it is wise or prudent to supply firearms to the people. To the Indian it is not a problem of wisdom or prudence, but often of life and death.

## AMERICA'S WAR EFFORTS.

### 1,600,000 SENT ABROAD BY AUGUST 31.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

WASHINGTON.—Over 1,600,000 American troops had been sent abroad by 31st August.

## GEN. GRAVES AT VLADIVOSTOCK.

### TO COMMAND AMERICAN FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

WASHINGTON.—General March has announced the arrival of General Graves at Vladivostock to take command of the American forces.

## IN PALESTINE.

### ARABS CONTINUE THEIR RAIDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4, 2-5 p.m.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

A Palestine official communiqué says: Since August 14th activity has been mainly confined to aerial raids on the Heduaz railway, patrol encounters east of Jordan and raids. The Arabs continue their raids on the Hedjaz railway and repelled a Turkish attack on Akunaam, killing and wounding fifty Turks and taking ten prisoners.

## A GERMAN BOAST.

### MOVEMENTS COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PLAN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

A wireless German evening communiqué says between the Scarpe and the Somme the movements, which we commenced on the night of September 2nd were completed in accordance with the plan.

## AN AMAZING ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I learn from yesterday's "Kesari", that an order has been issued by Mr. Westrop prohibiting the people of Poona from celebrating the coming Ganpati festival in the way they do. They are not to give vent to their feelings by raising a cry of "Jay-jay-kar" in the name of patriots so dear to them. While in procession, they are not to exhibit their photos by the side of Ganpati.

Now such an order is really absurd. Who is this man to tell the people of Poona that they are not to celebrate the festival in their own way? If the people choose to worship a man who has made his life a 'perfumed altar-flame' in the service of his Motherland and thus has revealed the divinity in him, who is to prevent them if they shout out his name in public festivals side by side with the name of Shri-Ganesh?

To issue such an order is unwisely to interfere in the religious affairs of a community. And I hope it will be soon withdrawn.

India loves her sons who selflessly serve her. And the Poonaites love Lok. Tilak and love him with an intensity which borders on worship. To prohibit them in expressing their burning love in public is to turn them into martyrs.

The triumph of the poor Kaira people is still ringing in their ears. It has taught them the use of the formidable weapon—passive resistance. We do not know what the Poonaites intend to do in the matter, and we watch their activities with interest. But if in a body they take to passive resistance, what will the authorities do?—Yours etc.,

VANDE MATARAM.

Sept. 4.

# ENEMY STILL BEING PUSHED BACK.

## FRENCH CROSS THE VESLE AT SEVERAL POINTS.

## SOISSONS PLATEAU CAPTURED.

*Since Wednesday afternoon the French have continued to push the enemy east of the Canal-du-Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne. They have captured Guiscard, Bois-du-Chapitre and Bussey and their advanced elements are approaching Crisolles. On the Vesle front they have crossed the river at several points.*

*The British, on Wednesday night, captured Eteing and reached Ecourt-St-Quentin. They have also captured Rumancourt.*

*The struggle for the Soissons plateau was crowned with success, the enemy having incurred very heavy losses in the endeavour to check our progress.*

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-0 p.m., Sept. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

A French communiqué says yesterday evening and last night, we continued to push the enemy east of the Canal du Nord and between the Ailette and Aisne. We captured Bois-du-Chapitre northeast of Chevilly and Bussey farther south. Our advanced elements are pursuing the enemy and approaching Crisolles. North of the Ailette we carried our lines to the western outskirts of Couchy-le-Chateau and Jumencourt. To the south we advanced east of Levilly and reached the outskirts of Clamenney and Brayo and penetrated Buby-le-Long. We took over 1,500 prisoners in this region.

On the Vesle front our elements crossed the river at several points.

### STRUGGLE FOR SOISSON PLATEAU

#### CROWNED WITH SUCCESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters says the long stubborn struggle during the past week for the Soissons plateau was crowned with victory in which some of the best German divisions were put out of action by the French and American troops. We are now in possession of the plateau. The enemy incurred very heavy losses in the endeavour to check our progress, especially the Prussian guards whose dead were piled up in five futile counter-attacks.

ENEMY FIRST LINE IN FRENCH HANDS.

As the result of yesterday's fighting we greatly strengthened our position along the Ailette and brought our lines within a few miles of line held before the last German advance over Chemin-des-Dames. What the enemy considered his first line of defence in that region is now entirely in the French hands.

### RETIRING GERMANS PURSUED.

#### STRUGGLE FOR MOEUVRES DEVELOPING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, wiring on Wednesday morning says the great pursuit of the retiring Germans continues. The German rearguards are quite unable to check our batteries as they gallop up; they frequently fire into masses moving eastward at point blank range. We appear to have reached the outskirts of Moeuvres and stiff fighting is probable here, as this village connects the new switch line with the main Hindenburg line, with which it is linked by a redoubt covering a square mile. As, however, we occupy Buissy and Inchy, it should not be difficult to turn the Moeuvres position by coming down in rear of it. Yesterday evening, we were reported to be entering Ypres. We have established the posts along the western bank of the Nord Canal. The opposite side of the canal does not appear to be held in strength but is simply stiff with machine-guns. The floods caused by the enemy damming the Sensee-Scarpe canal increased yesterday but did not seriously hinder progress. The amount of enemy war material to be cleared up in the territory over which we swept is immense. The enemy did not have time to destroy all canal crossings. We rounded up yesterday over 8,600 prisoners and 22 field-guns. The booty at Richebourg-St.-Vaast in addition to that already cabled included two four point two howitzers.

GENERAL PLUMER'S ADVANCE.

The news this morning is that General Plumers army has advanced another 1,500 yards in the region of Lamotte.

### BRITISH CROSS CANAL DU NORD.

#### MOEUVRES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter learns that the British have captured Moeuvres and have crossed the Canal du Nord on a three miles front reaching from the western outskirts of Neuville-Bourjonval to the north-western part of the Havrincourt wood, both north east of Ypres.

### POSITION AT LENS.

#### STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF CAMBRAI AND ST. QUENTIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m. Sept. 5.

The position at Lens appears to be that the British advance guards are in the western and south-western parts of the city which the enemy abandoned, but owing to the gas traps etc., our progress must be very cautious. It should be remembered in this connection that Field-Marshal Haig never claims to have captured a position until he has consolidated it.

The advance towards Cambrai is at present the most dangerous menace for enemy, because the loss of Cambrai would certainly mean loss of Douai, whose fall would make the holding of Lille very difficult. Moreover, the loss of Cambrai would mean fall of St. Quentin, which in turn would make the retention of the great St. Gobain heights between La Fere and the Ailette impossible. It is worth reiterating that the German line on the west front really depends on the retention of these heights which General Mangin's advance also threatens.

### MINOR BRITISH ACTIONS.

#### PROGRESS AT SEVERAL POINTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 1-45 p.m., Sept. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

A British communiqué says minor actions are reported from different localities. We reached the east side of the Vaux woods northwards of Moislans and slightly advanced at other points. Generally, we have reached the line of the Canal du Nord and occupied Ecourt-St.-Quentin northward of the Arras-Cambrai road. We progressed astride the Lys and we are approaching Neuve Chapelle and Laventie and have gained possession of Sailly-Sur-la-Lys, Nieppe and Leromarin.

### CAMBRAI ADVANCE LULLS.

#### TANKS PLAY GREAT PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters wiring this afternoon, says: The British advance towards Cambrai has been lulled into a series of patrol fights. The main line of our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai road. The Canadians are on Canal du Nord along practically their whole front while the Britishers are south of the Cambrai road. We have also reached Canal in many places. South of Moeuvres considerable fighting is going on, chiefly between small bodies of infantry in rearguard actions. Prisoners have been taken from fresh divisions at least two of which have been brought direct from the shortened Flanders front. There is considerable artillery fire from the direction of Cambrai but resistance is principally by machine-guns. We have taken prisoner many more dismounted cavalry. These state that their division is now practically wiped out. Among the latest prisoners are men from a foot artillery regiment, also wiring groups. We captured a ten point five gun in Pronville, and the Royal Naval division took three field batteries complete in Queant.

Warmest praise is being bestowed on tanks and a great part they have played in the battle, routing out machine-gun nests and rounding up prisoners.

### BRITISH CAPTURE PLOEGSTEERT

#### 16,000 PRISONERS IN FOUR DAYS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5, 12-45 p.m.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Sept. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig announces the capture of Ploegsteert, also Hill 63 south-west of Messines. In four days we have taken 16,000 prisoners and over a hundred guns.

### FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

#### THE NEW LINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 3-0 p.m., Sept. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

The British have captured Eteing and reached Ecourt-St.-Quentin, representing an advance of over a mile since last night. We have also captured Rumaucourt and the west bank of the Canal du Nord as far north as Sains-les-St.-Marquin. We also hold Inchy-en-Artois, Dernicourt and Hermies, whence the line runs west of Ruyaulcourt and Yeres. South of Yeres we hold the west Bank of the Canal du Nord, which we crossed at the village of Hautallaines, two miles north of Peronne.

The report of the occupation of Lens was premature.

### PASSAGE OF TORTILLE FORCED.

#### ALLIED TROOPS GREAT DASH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

In to-night's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says:—English and Welsh troops forced the pasage of the Tortille river and the Canal du Nord on a wide front northward of Moislains. During the early part of the day, the enemy held the east banks of the river and the canal and endeavoured to arrest our advance at this line with artillery and machine-gun fire. In spite of the natural strength of the enemy's positions, we advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Mannancourt and Etricourt. Overcoming the obstacles of the canal and the river, we made substantial progress on the rising ground eastwards. Further north the English and New Zealanders took Ruyaulcourt and reached the northern outskirts of the Havrincourt wood eastwards of the Canal. Other English divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Boursies, beating off counter-attacks.

The English entered Moeuvres from the north and fighting is still going on among the old Hindenburg line defences. We captured further prisoners and material including two of the three German tanks used in an unsuccessful country-attack on 31st August. We made progress at different points on the Lys front.

Our aeroplanes and balloons cooperated effectively in the advance on the 3rd Sept. We dropped twenty-one tons during the day and twenty-one tons at night. We destroyed nineteen hostile machines and drove down seven out of control. Ten British are missing.

### HOSTILE AERODROMES ATTACKED.

#### SEVERAL HANGERS HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4, 11-35 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

The Air Ministry states that on the afternoon of the 3rd, we successfully attacked the aerodrome at Morhange making direct hits on several hangars and blowing up two machines on the ground. All of ours returned. On the night of the 3rd, we again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting more hangars and starting fires. We also attacked the aerodrome at Boulay and blast furnaces, making a direct hit on furnaces and starting fires at Boulay. All machines returned.

On the morning of the 4th, we attacked the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting at least seven hangars. All the bombs burst well. We also attacked the aerodromes at Buhl with good results. All machines returned.

### ENEMY FORCED TO RETIRE.

#### MANY PLACES TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5, 3 a.m.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

Last night's French communiqué says: After breaking the stubborn resistance of the enemy our troops to-day compelled him to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front. Between Canal du Nord and the Oise our advanced elements following on the heels of enemy rearguards advanced beyond Libemont and reached the outskirts of Esmery-Hallon. We occupied a hospital and a wood further east.

We crossed the Ailette and reached Marizelle, north-east of Manicamp. The enemy left numerous prisoners, guns and a vast quantity of material in our hands.

The battle continues on the Plateaux north of Soissons. Threatened on the right flank the enemy has returned north of the Vesle. We captured Bucy-le-Long and Moncol, north of the Aisne. Further to the right, we crossed the Vesle on a front of thirty kilometres and passed Chassemy Brenelle, Vauberlin, Vauxcere and Blanzy, and gained a footing on the crest north of Baslieux.

### ENEMY RETREAT NORTH OF VESLE.

#### ALLIES IN CLOSE PURSUIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5, 3-35 a.m.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

Last night's American official communiqué says: Yielding to the continued pressure of the Allied forces the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. We are in close pursuit and have taken Bezoonces, Perles, Fismettes and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine-guns. We have reached the line Vauxcere-Blanzy-Legrand-Hameau.

Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed railroad and yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Baroncourt and Conflans.

### FRENCH CROSS THE VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters says: The French have crossed the Vesle at Quincampoix. Big fires are increasing between the Vesle and the Aisne.

### BOIS-DES-VAUX CLEARED OF ENEMY.

#### INDICATIONS OF GERMAN WITHDRAWAL FROM VESLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd 11-5 p.m., Sept. 5.

Bois-des-Vaux has been cleared of the enemy. We are firmly established at Menancourt and Etricourt. Between Moeuvres and Inchy-en-Artois the line runs along the east bank of Canal. The French and the Americans have crossed the Vesle northwest of Fismes where they have obtained a footing in Montagne-de-Perles. We are also across north of Bazoches. Numerous fires indicate German withdrawal from the Vesle.

### VILLAGES IN FLAMES.

#### FRENCH PURSUING THE ENEMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Sept. 5.

PARIS.—Chauny. Jussy and Lafere are in flames. The French are still close to the heels of the fleeing enemy.

### ANOTHER SUCCESS.

#### FRENCH CAPTURE GUISCARD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters says: The French have captured Guiscard.

### GERMANS FALL BACK.

#### BETWEEN SOMME AND OISE,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-50 p.m., Sept. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the French headquarters, wiring this afternoon, says: The Germans are falling back between the Somme and the Oise before the armies of Generals Debeney and Humbert. This morning our advanced cavalry were little more than a mile from Guiscard. General Mangin's troops are also advancing and have worked up to the edge of the ravine adjacent to the important Laffaux plateau. There are numerous signs that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the Vesle sector probably to the old fortified line crossing the Aisne from Juvincourt to Reims. Fires behind the German front on the Vesle are reported in increasing number.

### ALLIED ADVANCE BETWEEN SCARPE AND SOMME.

#### ADMITTED BY GERMANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., Sept. 5.

A German evening official communiqué says: The enemy felt his way forward to our new lines between the Scarpe and the Somme.

### DOMINIONS, TAKING UP COMMON BURDEN.

#### APPLAUSE FROM FRENCH PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-5 p.m., Sept. 5.

PARIS.—The French press, in applauding the British success says there is something even more striking than the United Kingdom's tenacity, and that is the spontaneity with which the Dominions have taken up the common burden, covering themselves with immortal glory.

### AVIATION REPORT.

#### RAIDS ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

The Admiralty states that between August 26th and September 1st the aeroplanes working with the navy carried out successful raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge dropping thirteen tons of bombs with excellent results. Large fires were started. Two direct hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft battery and many bursts occurred in the docks. We destroyed two machines and drove down another out of control. All the British machines returned.

### GERMAN LIES NAILED

#### 150 SUBMARINES SUNK OR DESTROYED.

#### NAMES OF COMMANDING OFFICERS PUBLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

The Admiralty announces that although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of official utterances of his Majesty's Ministers, it is thought desirable to give the names of Commanding Officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of in order to substantiate to the world the statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 7th and denied in the German papers that "at least 150 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The statement does not include officers commanding Austrian submarines, a number of which have been destroyed and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action.

The records show that 116 of these 150 Commanders are dead, 27 are prisoners and 6 are interned, while one succeeded in returning to Germany after his submarine had been sunk. The dead include Commanders who torpedoed the cross-Channel steamer the Sussex, the Arabic, the Lusitania and the Belgian Prince. It will be recalled that the officer who sunk the Belgian Prince barbarously drowned forty of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. It is disclosed that this submarine was sunk with all hands a fortnight after the outrage.

WANTON AND DESPICABLE OUTRAGES.

It is further revealed that the submarine which sank the Lusitania was lost on the Danish coast eighteen months later, but the commander survived to bring disaster to another submarine, which was lost with all hands in September 1917.

The Admiralty carefully files the names of officers guilty of particularly wanton and despicable outrages and special endeavours are made swiftly to terminate their active careers. The five names so noted include the commander who among other sinking specified torpedoed the Persia, also the commander "who excels in the sinking of hospital ships," also the commander who sank the Falaba and the Aguila under circumstances of utmost brutality.

### MERCHANT TONNAGE.

#### OVER ONE AND A HALF MILLION COMPLETED IN 12 MONTHS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 12-20 a.m., Sept. 6.

The Admiralty announces that merchant tonnage completed in the United Kingdom during August was 124,675 tons, compared with 141,948 in July. The total for twelve months up to August 31st is 1,512,640.

Mr. Pirie comments on the reduction as being partly attributable to influenza, while plans to increase skilled labour in yards has been frustrated by events on the West front. He is pleased to say, however, that there is an early probability of reduction in the present naval programme, which will result in a transference of men to merchant work. He is of opinion that the output will improve materially towards the end of the year.

### SPECIAL MEDAL AND UNIFORM.

#### APPROVED BY KING FOR MERCANTILE MARINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services to be given to mercantile marine, also a special uniform for seamen.

### ON SALONIKA FRONT.

#### ENEMY ATTEMPTS TO REGAIN LOST POSITIONS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., Sept. 5.

A British communiqué from Salonika says the enemy on the morning of the 2nd attacked the positions westward of Vardar, which we captured on September 1st. On the right the enemy failed to reach our line and we drove him back on the left by a successful counter-attack. We toop sixty-six prisoners on Sunday and Monday.

### ENEMY ATTACK NEAR MOUNT MARTELLO.

#### ARRESTED BY ITALIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

An Italian communiqué says we arrested with heavy enemy losses a strong attack southward of Mount Martello. The enemy however, occupied two posts on the crest between Mount Martello and the San Matteo point.

### PROBABILITY OF PEACE

#### GERMANY'S PRELIMINARY OFFER.

#### RECOGNITION OF EASTERN CLAIMS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

"The Times" military expert suggests the possibility of Germany evacuating France as a preliminary to the offer of peace in the west conditionally on the recognition of her eastern claims.

#### GRRMAN FOREIGN MINISTER IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

AMSTERDAM.—The German Foreign Minister von Hintze has arrived in Vienna and conferred with Premier Hussarek and Foreign Minister Baron Burian.

### A FEDERATION OF AUSTRIAN STATES.

#### TO PLEASE THE OPPRESSED NATIONALITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

Hoping to escape the difficulties created by the movement for independence among the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary, the Austrian Government is actively working out a scheme for a federation of states, greately to the disgust and resentment of the Magyars and the Germans.

### ALLIES' VICTORY AND ENEMY'S ANXIETY.

#### CONGRATULATIONS TO M. CLEMENCEAU.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

The "Petis Parisien" reports that some German generals have had several positions for retreat strongly fortified on the frontier. The paper remarks that the fact of German staff having considered the question of retreat is the best proof of the allies' victory and the enemy's anxiety.

The Associatios of "organised labour of Chicago" telegraphed to M. Clemenceau on the occasion of the Labour Day in the name of its half a million members expressing sincerest loyalty.

INDISCIPLINE OF GERMAN TROOPS IN ESTHONIA.

A telegram from Christiania says the indiscipline of the German troops in Esthonia has just become manifest at Fellin where a hundred soldiers hoisted the red flag. The officers were unable to restore order. At Revel 400 German soldiers and sailors held a similar demonstration.

### HOSTILE LABOUR WAR AIMS.

#### DEFINING URGED BY TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 5.

The Trade Union Congress passed by an overwhelming majority a resolution calling for the war aims of the labour and socialist parties of the Central Powers in answer to the inter-allied labour war aims as declared last February. The resolution further urged the Government to start peace negotiations, immediately the enemy had voluntarily or compulsorily evacuated France and Belgium.

### BOLSHEVIK COMMISSARY'S MURDER.

#### SEARCH IN BRITISH EMBASSY'S HOUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

The 'Pravda' states that in connection with the assassination of the Bolshevik Commissary for Home Affairs, Unitzky, numerous houses have been searched in Petrograd including the British Embassy. There was an exchange of shots at the Embassy and one member of the Bolshevik commission of enquiry was killed and two commissaries wounded. One Britisher who has not been identified was killed at the Embassy. Several persons were arrested. The Red Guards have occupied the building and seized arms and important documents.

### COTTON SPINNERS' STRIKE.

#### GENERAL REPRESENTATIVE MEETING FOR SEPT. 7TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Sept. 5.

Followin upon a letter from the Labour Ministry emphasising the serious consequences of stoppage and that under the Deftnce of Realm regulations the payment of strike pay would be illegal a meeting of executive of cotton spinners held in Manchester decided to postdate the strike notices one week and call a general representative meeting for September 7th.

# ASAF ALI CASE.

## MAGISTRATE'S JUDGMENT.

## PRIVATE CHARACTER OF MEETING ESTABLISHED.

We have already published a summary of the judgment of Mr. G. H. Spence, Additional Magistrate of Delhi, in the case in which Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar.-at-Law, was charged under section 5 of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915. The following extracts from the judgment will be found interesting. After stating the terms and nature of the charge, etc., and examining in detail the evidence, the Magistrate proceeds:—

Having thus outlined the evidence which has been produced I now proceed to record findings of fact as to the circumstances of the meeting in question, namely, the meeting held in the Lachmi Narayan Dharamsala on June 16th. It is admitted by the prosecution, *vide* the report of the Superintendent of Police which resulted in the institution of the prosecutions and which forms part of the record, that the meeting was announced by its organisers as a private meeting of the Home Rule League to which only members of the League would be admitted.

The questions of fact on which findings are required, are as follows:—

1. Did any persons obtain admission during the meeting to the ground floor of the Dharamsala, other than persons who were previously members of the League or who purported to become members thereof by signing the declaration form and paying Re. 1-4 at the gate?

2. Did the last named persons in fact become members of the League before obtaining access to the scene of the meeting, or was their enrolment as such a mere fiction? In other words did their presence at the meeting constitute an outside element of the general public, and thereby vitiate the "private" character of the meeting?

3. Did the presence of non-members of the League on the roof of the Dharamsala during the meeting constitute them part of the attendance thereat?

### RELIABILITY OF DEFENCE EVIDENCE.

On the first question there is no evidence whatever on which an affirmative finding can be based. On the other hand the prosecution witnesses, Lakhshmi Narain P. W. 5, Ayub Ali P. W. 6 and Dina P. W. 7, all bear out the testimony of the defence witnesses to the effect that admission was refused to all persons who were not either known to be members of the League or armed with tickets of membership, obtained either at the door or previously. Similarly Kesho Ram P. W. 8 bears out the defence assertion that the travellers at the Dharamsala were induced to leave the ground floor before the meeting opened. The Superintendent's report of the occurrence contains the statement that "2 constables of the C. I. D. can give evidence that they were present at the Dharamsala, disguised as travellers and listened to the speeches." But counsel for the Crown has not seen fit to produce the constables in question and in these circumstances I have no hesitation in accepting as true the allegation of the defence witnesses that certain persons suspected to be connected with the police, were refused admittance in spite of repeated efforts to secure the same.

Independently of the entire absence of evidence to show that any persons obtained access to the ground floor of the Dharamsala during the meeting without either being previously members of the League or purporting to join the same at the door. I am not prepared to disbelieve the testimony of the defence witnesses on this point, which establishes affirmatively that no such persons were allowed to obtain access.

On the second point, the register Ex. P. b shows that 38 persons were enrolled as members of the League on June 16th and 11 on June 15th. There is no reason to doubt that the majority of these persons joined the League at the precise time which they did with a view to securing access to the meeting. But this is no proof that their enrolment was fictitious or that they are not actual members of the League. It appears that the sole requisite for obtaining membership of the League, is to sign the declaration form (P. C.) in token of acceptance of the League's objects and the only question which I have to consider is whether the persons enrolled as members at the gate of the Dharamsala on the occasion of the meeting signed the declaration form with knowledge that they were thereby becoming members of the League, or were tricked into the belief that they were merely taking a ticket to secure admission to the meeting. Evidence is only available with regard to 3 of the members joining the League on June 15th or 16th, namely, Lakhshmi Narayan P. W. 5, Ayub Ali P. W. 6 and Dina P. W. 7.

Lachmi Narain states that he was enrolled as a member of the League and paid his entrance subscription thereto at the conclusion of the meeting of June 15th on the announcement being made that there would be a private meeting for members only on the following day. He obviously joined the League with his eyes open and the fact that he no doubt joined when he did with a view to attending the meeting does not in the least vitiate the bone-fides of his membership.

### AYUB ALI'S TESTIMONY.

A similar remark applies to Ayub Ali who explicitly states that when he approached the Dharamsala at the time of the meeting of June 16th he was told at the door that he could not enter unless he was a member of the League and that he thereupon preferred his willingness to join it and proceeded to enrol.

Dina states that when he was called upon to sign the form and pay Re. 1-4 as a condition of entry, he supposed that he was merely paying for admission to the meeting and had no idea of the purport of the form which he signed. I find it however quite impossible to accept this as true. Cross-examination has shown that he is a poor man with no knowledge of or interest in political questions and I cannot believe that a man of this calibre would pay Re. 1-4 for the privilege of admission to a meeting in the proceedings of which he can have taken no sort of interest and found no sort of pleasure. Even if his wildly improbable account of his motives and beliefs at the time be accepted as true, this solitary instance of admission of an individual who could not be considered in any true sense a member of the League would not convert the meeting from a meeting of members to a meeting of the general public.

### PRESENCE OF TRAVELLERS.

In connection with the determination of this question I have inspected the Lachmi Narayan Dharamsala in which the meeting was held, postponing judgment for the purpose. I find that the Dharamsala consists of a square open compound surrounded on all sides by roofed buildings, consisting for the most part of travellers' quarters. There is an upper storey above these buildings and above this upper storey is a wide roof with still more quarters thereon in the direction furthest removed from the railing which overhangs the open compound below. By practical experiment I have satisfied myself that any person or persons who during the progress of the meeting leaned over this railing and paid careful attention, could have followed all the proceedings and heard every word of the speeches delivered. On the other hand any person who withdrew to the other side of the roof, would see and hear nothing thereof. It is thus not improbable that Kesho Ram and Champat Singh, P. Ws. 8 and 9, are both telling the truth when the former denies and the latter affirms that he could follow the proceedings and identify the speakers. The question is however whether the presence of travellers on the roof, who could, if they chose, follow the proceedings and who were not members of the League, does or does not vitiate the "private" character of the meeting. The prosecution has made no attempt to show the number of the persons who repaired to the roof during the meeting, or whether these persons did or did not listen to the proceedings. It is true that the police register of arrivals and departures at Serais and Dharamsalas (Ex. P. E.) purports to show that 28 persons, or rather 28 parties arrived at the Dharamsala on June 16th, but it also shows June 16th as the date of departure of 27 out of these 28 parties which suggests that the bulk of the travellers at the Dharamsala quitted the premises altogether and went elsewhere on being requested to vacate the ground floor for the meeting. This version is given by the defence witnesses. In this connection it is significant that the prosecution has proved the register entries through Mumtaz Ali, P. W. 10, who prepared them from June 1st to 15th and has not called his fellow-constable Sukh Deo who visited the Dharamsala and prepared the entries for the crucial day, June 16th. In view of a note appearing in the register, Ex. P. E., at the foot of the entries relating to the Dharamsala in question for June 16th it is obvious that Sukh Deo's evidence as to what happened when he went to enter travellers' names on June 16th would have been interesting and important and the fact that he has not been called justifies me in drawing a strong inference that his evidence would at all events not have supported the prosecution.

These considerations deprive the register entries of any value which they might otherwise have possessed for the prosecution and the evidence of Kesho Das and Sukh Deo Singh, P. Ws. 8 and 9, can only establish that some travellers—number quite unknown but probably small—repaired to the roof during the meeting and that some of them may have followed the proceedings therefrom.

On this finding of facts which I regard as the only possible one on the evidence before me, I am not prepared to hold that the presence of travellers on the roof converted the meeting from a mempers' meeting to a meeting of the general public.

My inspection of the spot has suggested to me a point which has not been taken by the prosecution, but which seems to call for mention.

It appears that the Dharamsala is a building to which the general public normally enjoys free access. It also appears from the evidence of the Trustee and Manager, D. W. 3, that travelling members of the Hindu public are normally entitled to occupy the Dharamsala for 3 days as of right. Under these circumstances the competence of the Trustee and Manager to grant permission for a private members' meeting to be held therein and the right of the organisers of the meeting to exclude travellers staying at the Dharamsala or other members of the public from any part of the premises during the meeting appears open to question.

As I have remarked, the above points have not been raised by the prosecution and I have had no evidence before me as to the truth or otherwise of the hypotheses implied therein. In these circumstances I need not attempt to record a finding as to whether the considerations adduced would, if the hypotheses on which they rest had been established, have affected the public or private character of the meeting.

### FINDINGS.

My findings of fact on the evidence before me, I may summarise as follows:—

The meeting of June 16th was convened as a "private" meeting of members of the Home Rule League and it was the intention of the persons convening the meeting that attendance thereat should be confined to members. Steps were taken to exclude from the ground floor of the Dharamsala where the meeting was held, all persons who were not members of the League, and these steps were successful. It was possible for persons not previously members of the League to enrol as members at the door by signing the declaration form and paying the entrance subscription. Some persons did in fact join the League in this manner and thereby acquire right to enter the meeting. Such persons attended the meeting in their newly acquired capacity of members of the League and their presence at the meeting did not constitute an element of the outside public. Travellers staying in the Dharamsala at the time either left the premises altogether or repaired to the roof before the meeting opened. Of those who repaired to the roof it is possible that some followed the proceedings of the meeting, but in the absence of any evidence of any of them having in fact done so with the exception of the doubtful case of Champat Singh, P. W. 9. it is impossible to hold that the private character of the meeting was thereby vitiated.

The meeting was in fact a meeting of members of the Home Rule League. The great majority of members attending the meeting were no doubt members of the Delhi Branch of the League, but if any members of outside branches were in Delhi at the time and chose to attend, they were no doubt admitted, provided they were known to be members of the League elsewhere. Neki Ram, accused, probably fell in this category.

Counsel for the Crown, if I understood him rightly, accepted the above findings of fact as substantially correct and he contended that a meeting of this nature was a "public meeting", putting forward 3 main arguments in support of his contention as follows:—

1. That for the interpretation of the phrase "public meeting" we must turn to definitions in other legislative enactments, the definitions of "public meeting" in the repealed Indian Seditious Meetings Act and the English Law of Libel Amendment Act and of "public" in section 12 of the I. P. C. being cited.

2. That even without the application of these special definitions the term "public meeting" in its natural and legitimate significance covers a meeting of the character in question.

3. That in the event of an adverse decision on the two previous contentions, the meaning of the Chief Commissioner's order must be interpreted with reference to his intentions in passing it, that it may be presumed to have been his intention to prohibit accused addressing meetings of the character in question, that the accused must be presumed to have been aware of the nature of his intention and that they must therefore be held to have disobeyed his order even if the meeting which they addressed was not a "public meeting" in the strict sense of the term.

With regard to the first contention I have been referred to sundry rulings and legal treatises regarding the circumstances in which words or phrases appearing in any one legislative enactment, but not defined therein, may be interpreted for the purposes of that enactment with the aid of definitions in other enactments. I must point out however that this question does not directly arise in the present case, where the phrase to be interpreted, does not occur in a legislative enactment or in rules framed thereunder, but in an order issued by the Local Government under powers granted by rules framed under the Defence of India Act. The phrase "public meeting" is not only not defined, but does not even appear in the Defence of India Act or in the rules framed thereunder. In the present case it has been used in an order issued under the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 3 (c) of the Consolidation Rules framed under the Act and the question raised by the Crown counsel's contention is whether a phrase appearing in an order of this nature may be interpreted by application of definitions in legislative enactments other than the enactment conferring the powers under which the order issued.

### EXTRANEOUS STATUTORY DEFINITION.

There appears to be no authority in support of this proposition and though there is no doubt a certain analogy between the interpretation of phrases used in legal enactments and that of phrases used in executive orders disobedience to which entails legal penalties, I do not think we can infer the legitimacy of invoking extraneous statutory definitions for the interpretation of phrases used in orders so issued from the legitimacy of doing so in certain cases for the purpose of interpreting phrases used in legal enactments.

For the ultimate justification of interpreting phrases used in one statute by definitions given in another appears to be the fact that "Statutes in pari materic ..... shall be taken and construed together, as *one system* and as explanatory of each other." (Lord Mansfield quoted in Maxwell's Interpretation of Statutes, 5th Edition, p. 54.) Executive orders issued under powers conferred by a Statute cannot, I think by any possibility be held to constitute part of the system referred to and justification for applying extraneous statutory definitions to phrases used therein is therefore wanting.

I accordingly hold that the extraneous Statutory definitions cited by counsel for the Crown cannot be involved for the interpretations of the words in question. Before passing to the second contention which I regard as the real issue I propose to clear the ground by disposing of the third, which in my opinion is plainly untenable.

I have no evidence as to the intention of the Chief Commissioner in issuing his order, and no evidence as to the opinion formed by the accused as to his intention. But for the purposes of argument I am prepared to assume with the Public Prosecutor that in forbidding the accused to address any public meeting his intentions included an intention to restrain them from addressing a meeting of the nature of that which they actually addressed and further that the accused believed when they addressed the meeting that this was his intention.

On these assumptions the conduct of the accused would have been contumacious and improper, but it would none the less be impossible to hold that they disobeyed the order if the meeting which they addressed was not as a matter of fact a meeting of the description actually specified in the order.

I can most easily show this by an instance in the nature of a "reductio ad absurdum." Suppose there were 2 villages in the Delhi Province with very similar names, say Barela and Barola. Suppose that one A.B. identified himself with political movements in village Barela and behaved there in a manner prejudicial to the public safety, suppose further that he had no connection of any sort with Barola village and that no trouble of any sort had arisen or was to be anticipated there. Suppose that the Local Government resolved to issue notice under section 3 (a) of the Consolidation Rules directing A.B. not to enter Barela village, but by a clerical mistake the actual order made, was that he should not enter "Barola." A.B. under the circumstances would obliously know that the intention of the Local Government was to exclude him from Barela, but if he proceeded to visit Barela he could obviously not be held to have disobeyed the order, under which he was only forbidden to enter Barola. Similarly in the present case whatever the intention of the Chief Commissioner and the view taken of his intentions by the accused may have been, they cannot be held to have disobeyed his order unless the meeting which they addressed was in fact a public meeting.

### NOT A PUBLIC MEETING.

I accordingly return to the second contention of counsel for the Crown and proceed to discuss the real question at issue, namely, whether the meeting addressed by the accused on June 16th was or was not a public meeting, in view of the findings of fact regarding it.

The principle of interpretation to be applied is clearly identical with the principle applying in the interpretation of words used in Penal Statutes but not defined therein, i.e., that the words of which the meaning is at issue must be construed strictly. I do not think it necessary to refer to the numerous rulings which have been cited by the defence in support of this universally accepted proposition.

Applying this principle I do not think there can be the slightest doubt that the words "public meeting" strictly construed denote "a meeting which any person may attend" in which sense it is defined in Whenton's Law Lexicon.

If notices were affixed in public places to the effect that a public meeting would be held in a specified place, at a specified time and with a specified object, any person reading the notice would undoubtedly consider that subject to limitations imposed by the accommodation available at the place where the meeting was to be held he was entitled to attend, and if he proceeded to the scene of the meeting with a view to attending and was told at the door that he could not attend unless he was a member of some league or other association, he would undoubtedly be entitled to recover damages on account of the expense and inconvenience incurred in proceeding to the scene of the meeting from the persons misdescribing it as a public meeting.

This illustration serves, I think, to show that in the correct and ordinarily accepted sense, the words "public meeting" denote a meeting which any person is at liberty to attend in opposition to meetings to which only members of a given league, association or class are admitted.

### NO DISOBEDIENCE.

In ordinary conversation or writings the words may no doubt be used without positive inaccuracy in a wider meaning approximating to the specialised sense placed upon them for the special purposes of the English Law of Libel Emendment Act or the repealed Indian Seditious Meetings Act, but in an order disobedience to which entails penal consequences they can, in the absence of any explanation of the meaning to be attached to them, only be interpreted in their strict and legitimate sense.

I have held above that in their strict and legitimate sense the words denote a meeting which any person is at liberty to attend and my finding on the facts is that the meeting addressed by the accused did not fall under this category.

I accordingly hold that the two accused have not disobeyed the order made by the Chief Commissioner under section 3 of the Defence of India Consolidation Rule 1915 and I acquit them both of the offence under section 5 of those rules with which they have been charged.

# LADIES' WAR LOAN DAY.

*Photo by Fred. Mitchell.*
THE PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE ADVANCE OF THE "TANK" ALONG HORNBY ROAD, NEAR THE FLORAL FOUNTAIN.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Mr. Banerjea and the Hon. Mr. Shastri. He saw no reason why the Bill should not be circulated for opinion. He invited the attention of the Government to the observations of Mr. Curtis on this subject.

Mr. Sarma was for accepting the principle underlying the Bill, but it demanded radical changes. He appealed to Mr. Patel to defer the Bill till the new Council came into existence.

Sir George Lowndes emphasised the Government attitude that they should be guided by opinions expressed in the country. The Hon. Mr. Jinnah misunderstood Sir William Vincent in saying their decision would rest on the opinion expressed by a majority in the Council. He referred to the Shastric law on the subject and said Manu and Mitaksara recognised such marriages as also the Southern India school and Dayabhaga. He contended that it was not the foundation of Hindu religion, but custom that was contested.

### TEXT OF THE BILL.

After Mr. Patel had replied, leave was given for the introduction of the Bill of which the following is the text:—"Whereas it is expedient to provide that marriages between Hindus of different castes are valid it is hereby enacted as follows:—(1) This Act may be called the Hindu Marriages Validity Act of 1918. (2) It extends to the whole of British India. No marriage among Hindus shall be invalid by reason that the parties thereto do not belong to the same caste, any custom, any interpretation of Hindu law to the contrary notwithstanding."

### MR. BANERJEA'S RESOLUTION.

After the introduction of the Bill, the Hon. Mr. Banerjea said as his resolution was very important he would request his Excellency to adjourn the Council till to-morrow.

His Excellency said that was a very reasonable suggestion and adjourned the Council till to-morrow, when the first thing to be taken into consideration, would be Mr. Banerjea's resolution.

The Council was accordingly adjourned till to-morrow.

# THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

## "I. D. T.'S" COMMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 5.

Referring to the Viceroy's speech, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—"It will be seen that many of the suggestions made by the Congress and the Moslem League, do not come within the lines laid down by the Viceroy. In this respect a difficult position is created which must be the subject of consideration by the two bodies which have just met at Bombay."

## "PIONEER'S" COMMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

The "Pioneer" says:—"The Viceroy rendered a great public service to India in the speech which he delivered at the opening of the Imperial Legislative Council. This honest and straightforward statement of the position should clear the air and bring some of those who have strayed from the essentials of the Reform scheme back to actualities."

# IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

## INTER-CASTE-MARRIAGE BILL.

## EXTERNMENT OF TILAK AND PAL FROM DELHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The adjourned meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council met at 11 a.m. to-day, the Viceroy presiding. The Council and galleries were full, among the visitors being Lady Chelmsford, Lady O'Dwyer, Lady Hill, Lady Grant, Lady Reed and Mrs. Jinnah. There were no less than thirty-six questions for which Messrs. Patel and Khaparde were mainly responsible.

Sir William Vincent replying to Mr. Patel, said the prohibition against Messrs. Tilak and Pal from entering Delhi, was not issued by the Government of India and as such they would not move into the matter.

Sir W. Vincent replying to Mr. Khaparde, said that it did not appear from the report that Mr. Tilak and Mr. Pal were examined by the Rowlatt Committee.

Sir George Barnes introduced the "Enemy Trading Orders (Validation) Bill" and said that it was a formal and a technical Bill of which the following is the principal clause. "Every notification order or rule which was made or issued under any provision of the Enemy Trading Ordinance, 1916, and which was in force immediately prior to the repeal of the said ordinance shall be deemed to have continued in force notwithstanding such repeal, and to have been made or issued under the Enemy Trading Act, 1916."

### INTER-CASTE MARRIAGES.

Mr. Patel introduced the Hindu Inter-caste Marriage Bill and cited cases from the High Court and other provinces to show the hardship which the absence of such a law as was proposed in the present Bill had caused. He gave instances under which an inter-caste marriage extending for twenty-five years with eight children were invalided in the end by the decision of the Bombay High Court. In the interests of justice and morality the Bill should be accepted.

The Maharaja of Casimbazar opposed the Bill which was likely to act prejudicially to the best interests of the community which should be safeguarded against individuals. It was not the correct time to consider the Bill.

Mr. Sukul wanted to uphold the time-honoured traditions and customs of the Hindus. According to the Hindu law, marriage was no civil contract and he quoted Shastric texts in support of his contention.

Mr. Sukul continuing emphasised the policy of non-interference to which the Government stood committed.

### GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE OF NEUTRALITY.

Sir William Vincent said the Bill was similar to the one, brought forward by Mr. Basu several years ago. It would be undesirable to throw out the Bill at the present stage. In his opinion the Bill should be admitted and circulated for opinion. This was by no means accepting the Bill and Government would be largely guided by the opinion of those who were most likely to be affected by it.

Mr. Khaparde supported the introduction of the Bill and thought the Hindu religion like the British Empire was very imperial. The Hon. Mr. Patel was only trying to introduce the time-honoured custom of absorption in the Hindu society, but the speaker was opposed to a change in the present law of succession and wanted to prevent property hunters from having recourse to such marriages.

Raja Rampal Singh said he was a great believer in the observance of caste rules and it would serve no useful purpose in trying to go ahead of time. Hindu sentiment was assuredly opposed to the Bill.

Rai Sitanath Roy opposing said the Government should not be a party to an innovation in the ancient Hindu customs and usages.

Mr. Shastri said the Bill in certain cases went further than what obtained in the Hindu law. In his opinion it would have been better if marriages were of a civil nature or new type of marriage. He thought Mr. Patel's Bill was inadequate and did not approve of the attitude of the Government of not identifying themselves with a reform of this kind. The Bill was a purely permissive measure and ought to be admitted. He asked the Hon. Mr. Patel to withdraw the present motion and give an opportunity to the country to discuss it and decide the matter in the new Council under reforms. If, however, he pressed it he would heartily support the motion.

Mr. Ayangar opposed the Bill.

### PANDIT MALAVIYA'S OPPOSITION.

Pandit Malaviya said when Mr. B. N. Basu introduced a Bill of similar kind there was tremendous opposition in the country. Similar reasons of opposition existed now. Would it be wise to circulate the present Bill? He was sure there was no change in the attitude of the public since the introduction of Mr. Basu's Bill. He was, therefore, opposed to the present motion.

Dr. Sapru warmly supported the Bill and ridiculed the idea of the Hindu religion or Hindu society being in any danger. He thought the society had considerably changed since the introduction of Mr. Basu's Bill and those who criticised the present Bill misunderstood its scope.

Mr. Banerjea was in sympathy with the principles of the Bill, but asked the mover to withdraw the motion, the introduction of which was very inopportune. The Bill would lead to an agitation and controversy and should be dropped at the present moment. He entirely agreed with the Hon. Mr. Shastri that chances should be taken in the Reform Council.

Mr. Jinnah said he did not understand why the Bill should create unrest and failed to understand the attitude of the Hon.

(Continued in Column 5.)

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

In modification of Government Notification dated the 25th July 1918, Mr. E. Maconochie, C.S.I., I.C.S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days combined with furlough for three months and four days with effect from the 23rd July 1918.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. F. R. Oldfield held charge of the office of Administrator of the Palitana State, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kathiawar, from the date he took over charge from Lieutenant-Colonel J.R.B.G. Carter until he made over charge to Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel H. Harrison to hold charge of the office of Administrator of the Palitana State, in addition to his own duties as Political Agent in Kathiawar, pending further orders.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge at Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 2nd September 1918, with permission to prefix thereto Sunday, the 1st September and affix to it the 14th, 15th and 16th October 1918.

In continuation of Government Notification dated the 18th March 1918, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointments of Additional Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judges at Chiplun and Malvan for a further period of six months from the dates on which they expire.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, I.C.S., Acting Judge and Sessions Judge at Belgaum, is granted, from the date of relief, such privilege leave as may be due to him in combination with furlough for such period as will bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

In continuation of Government Notification dated the 5th June 1918, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of the Joint Second Class, Fifth Grade, Subordinate Judge at Muddebihal for a period of three months' from the date on which it expires.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Govind Sant to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Sholapur, on probation, vice Mr. Hari Vithal Godbole retired.

The furlough for three months granted to Mr. Dattatraya Anant Idgunji, by Government Notification dated the 18th March 1918, is commuted into leave on medical certificate and extended by four months.

The undermentioned Magistrates of the Third Class in the district of East Khandesh are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second Class in that district, and are invested with the additional power to make order as to first offenders (section 562) being one of the powers specified in the fourth Schedule to the said I. P. Code:—

(1) Mr. Y. T. Chaubal, Head Karkun, Chalisgaon.
(2) Mr. N. L. Joshi, Head Karkun Pachora.
(3) Mr. N. G. Joshi, Head Karkun, Yaval.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Shaikh Ismail Karim to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

The Governor-in-Council is pleased to create a temporary appointment of a Fourth Grade Deputy Superintendent of Police for a period of six months, and to appoint Mr. Manekshah Dhanjishah, LL.B., to hold it and to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police East Khandesh.

The term of the temporary appointment of a Sixth Grade Deputy Collector on Rs. 300 per mensem created by Government Notification dated 25th September 1917, to extend for a further period of six months from the date on which it expired and to Mr. Sidney J. Mirza to continue therein.

Mr. T. A. Murphy to be substantive protem. Second Income Tax Collector for Sind vice Mr. Dayabhai P. Desai, pending further orders.

Mr. G. S. Butterworth in addition to his own duties to hold charge of the office of the Divisional Forest Officer, Kanara Eastern Division, during the absence of Mr. A. G. Edie on leave or pending further orders.

Mr. R. D. Rowlands to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Mr. L. W. Hartley, C.I.E., or pending further orders.

The Reverend C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of Byculla, is appointed to act as the Archdeacon of Bombay during the absence of the Venerable Archdeacon C. M. Barham on leave.

The Reverend C. F. W. Hatchell, Chaplain of Byculla, to be Chaplain of Colaba, vice the Venerable C. M. Barham proceeding on leave.

The Reverend W. P. Twentyman, Temporary Chaplain, to be Chaplain of Byculla, vice the Reverend C. F. W. Hatchell.

The Reverend H. Mould, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of No. 5, Reserve Battalion, Ganeshkhind, vice the Reverend A. C. Gaul.

The Reverend A. C. Gaul, Chaplain of No. 5, Reserve Battalion, Ganeshkhind, to be Assistant Chaplain of Deolali.

The Reverend W. W. Castle has been appointed Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the forenoon of the 26th August 1918.

## BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

### AGENDA FOR SEPTEMBER MEETING.

The following is the list of business to be brought forward at the meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 23rd September 1918, at 12 noon.

BILLS—

1. A Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bill No. V. of 1918)—*Second Reading.*

2. A Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888 (Bill No. VI of 1918)—*Second Reading.*

3. All Bill to restrict the increase of rent of small premises in the Presidency of Bombay (Bill No. VIII of 1918).—*Second Reading.*

DISCUSSION OF MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST—

*Resolution by the Honourable Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole.*

"This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to appoint a committee to consider and report upon the question of preventing minute sub-division of agricultural lands in this Presidency in future, and also upon measures to be adopted for consolidating such minute subdivisions of agricultural lands as have already taken place."

*Resolution by the Honourable Mr. C. V. Mehta LL.B.*

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that an enquiry be made, perferably by a committee, into the economic condition of agriculturists in typical villages in each division where cooperative societies have been in existence for at least five years."

*Resolution by the Honourable Sardar Dulabawa Raisingji, Thakor of Kerwada.*

"This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to repeal the Gujarat Talukdars' Act, 1888."

*Resolution by the Honourable Mr. R. P. Paranjpye.*

"This Council recommends that Government be pleased to appoint a committee to consider the present state of the ports on the west coast of the Presidency and to suggest a complete scheme for their conservation and development to be carried out after the war."

PAPERS PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL—

1. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. V of 1918 (a Bill further to amend the Bombay District Police Act, 1890).

2. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VI of 1918 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888).

3. Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VIII of 1918 (a Bill to restrict the increase of rent of small premises in the Presidency of Bombay).

4. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2086, dated the 30th August 1918—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Medical (Amendment) Law, 1918.

5. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2088, dated the 30th August 1918—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-Genera l signified thereon the authentic copy of the Bombay Disqualification of Aliens Law, 1918.

6. Letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 2090, dated the 30th August 1918—Returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon the authentic copy of the Karachi Port Trust (Temporary Amendment) Law, 1918.

## TRANSPORT OF COTTON.

The following press note has been issued by the Chairman, Cotton Contracts Committee dated 4th September::—

Information has been received from the Controller of Prices that the supply of waggons is likely to be limited during the cold weather months, and that in consequence there will be difficulties in the transport of cotton. The question is engaging the attention of Government.

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SALE

EXTENSION

Proof positive

We don't haloo in the bush—we have no need for that! Our sale is the Sale everyone in Bombay is talking about.

On account of the immense popularity of our SALE we have decided to extend the closing date to 14th September.

We have received 40 CASES of silk pieces, silk goods, hand bags, china laces and other exquisite articles—the WHOLE OF THIS NEW CONSIGNMENT is the chief feature of our Extension Sale.

If you have not as yet visited our Sale you are missing the best bargains ever offered in Bombay—if you have, then you know what OUR sale is and it will be to your advantage to see the new bargains offered in the EXTENSION.

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## A MISCHIEVOUS PROPAGANDA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I believe the statement made by Mr. V. R. Kothari in his letter published in the "Times of India" on the 29th ultimo to the effect that the present degraded condition of the backward and depressed castes is the direct result of the extremely selfish and cruelly unjust policy which the Brahmins have consistently preached and followed for ages past and his commentary on the attitude of certain Brahmin councillors for having neglected the interests of the backward castes in not supporting the abolition of the Kulkarni Vatans and not allowing Marathas and Lingayats to enter the councils should not be allowed to go uncontradicted in the best interests of the Hindu society as a whole. The letter instead of helping in the attainment of the desired end in the present growing civilization of the country is likely to sow feelings of dissension and discord amongst the diverse Hindu communities inhabiting the land which it would be difficult for the author of this letter or those associated with his views to remove for many years to come. It may be remembered that the cry for Brahmin supremacy and its suppression is the loudest in the Southern Peninsula and especially in the Bombay South Deccan. But the authors of this cry forget the fact that there are multitudes of non-Brahmins inhabiting the vast peninsula who are quite untouched by the anti-Brahmin propaganda now in vogue in some parts. If steady cultivation of knowledge and adding to their intelligence by deep thinking and concentrated efforts is selfishness in Brahmins according to Mr. Kothari and his friends Brahmins should only pity them for their way of thinking. A cultivated mind could not be a subject of partition between Brahmins and non-Brahmins, if Brahmins are asked to share with the non-Brahmins in that respect on a charge of selfishness. If non-Brahmins did not cultivate their minds for ages past Brahmins are not responsible as anybody in the world for their own dereliction. Secular education has been a matter which anybody could acquire in India for ages past. Previous to the advent of the British rule in India it was the Brahmins who conveyed education to the non-Brahmins and it was principally the Brahmins whose services were engaged by the Indian Rulers to impart education to the masses and even to-day throughout India the majority of Indian teachers in schools and Colleges are Brahmins through whom the masses have been receiving their education. Poisonous words instead of helping any community naturally breed contempt in others and instead of helping the cause retard it. I request Mr. Kothari and his friends to realize the responsibility that attaches to their utterances however honest they may be but which certainly are not fruitful of good results. Mr. Kothari wants the Brahmin councillors to support the abolition of the Kulkarni Vatan because Kulkarnis are generally Brahmins, as if, if the said councillors were non-Brahmins, they would have not only supported the abolition of the Kulkarni Watan but of the deportation of the whole Brahmin race beyond the seas of India because according to him Brahmins have been selfish and cruel towards the non Brahmins. Mr. Kothari's way of thinking is as absurd as it is suicidal to the cause he represents. Would Mr. Kothari agree to the abolition of Patilki Vatan as Patils have as much influence as Kulkarnis in the villages in parts of the Bombay Presidency where Vatan system is in vogue? I believe no comparison could be drawn between Kulkarnis and Patils in point of merit or demerit. Both have equal influence in villages and equal opportunities for good or mischief, if one is inclined to do it. Mr. Kothari charges the Brahmins with having neglected to educate the depressed classes. Will he please turn the pages of the recent report, of the All-India Depressed Classes Mission Society and find that he is miserably mistaken or surprisingly ignorant of what the Brahmins have been doing or have done till now for those people whose cause he and his friends try now to espouse? Mr. V. R. Shinde, the General Secretary of the Mission, will no doubt refuse to admit Mr. Kothari and his friends to partake of the credit of the pudding cooked by him with the help of his numerically strong band of Brahmin workers and contributors distributed throughout India. One word more to Mr. Kothari and I am done. Let a spirit of mutual help and mutual confidence be cultivated and encouraged amongst all classes, advanced or backward. The time is not opportune for finding faults and creating differences wittingly or unwittingly. Let concerted actions be undertaken to have uniform improvement everywhere. It is only merit that rules the day. If Brahmins have succeeded against Maratha and Lingayat candidates in council elections, it was because they merited it. Let Mr. Kothari remember that the late Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhale who strenuously fought for the introduction of universal compulsory education was a Brahmin and let him and his friends follow in his footsteps to uplift the teeming millions of India to deserve all that is best and desirable knowing full well that it is merit only that lifts a man and not hostile criticism.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. NAIK.

Belgaum, Sept. 3.

## ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

The following names of British officers appear in the casualty list No. 727, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

Wounded:—I. A.:—Acting Captain E. M. F. Nicholson.

Previously reported missing, believed killed, now reported killed:—I. A. R. O.—Lieut. M. R. W. Johnson.

## AN ENEMY OF THE CONGRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While sober Moderates are silent in their attitude towards the Indian National Congress, Mr. N. M. Samarth has again burst forth in the semi-official paper, denouncing the Congress as revolutionary, taking his cue from the senseless assertion of Sir Benode Mitter to that effect. Looking to the grand-eloquent style, without much sense in Mr. Samarth's effusion, one can say that he has condemned the Congress without any real excuse for the same simply for the fun of showing that he is "a fighter", which he proclaimed to an audience in the Servants of India Society's Hall, at the time of Mr. Sastri's lecture "In Defence of *our* Party."

The Grand Old Man of India, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, said in 1906:—"Be United, Persevere and Achieve, Self-Government." Are Mr. Samarth and his friends prepared to say that the late Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, the great departed leader and founder of the Indian Nation, was an extremist or that he was a revolutionary? Let them remember the wise words of Mr. Gokhale:—

"Whoever repudiates Dadabhai, he is none of us."

Mr. Dadabhai said at the time that the realisation of our rights was long overdue. After that a great world-war involving the sacrifice of an immense amount of blood and treasure for the realization of "freedom for the subject nations", has made no change in the narrow outlook of Narayan. He is horrified at the idea of only Provincial Autonomy "after six years", and prefers that the Indian people should submit to periodical examinations like school-boys, at the hands of our masters, Messrs. Sydenham, Hewett and Co. Let him read and digest the meaning of "revolutionary", from a handy dictionary, instead of adopting it from the Rowlatt Committee's Report or the "Times of India." Let Narayan ponder over the following wise words of the Hon. Mr. Shrinivas Sastri:—

"I will state plainly that those who judge will not be necessarily the people, but will be those who, according to Mr. Montagu's pronouncement, are responsible for the welfare and advancement of the people. It is the Government of India, which in their scheme will remain as bureaucratic as ever, that have to judge whether we have done well or ill. I resent to be put on trial from day to day. For 150 years the people have been on trial and they have gone to school—the best in the world—namely, British Parliamentary institutions. Still they are putting us to trial and eternal examinations."

In the same lecture, the Hon. Mr. Sastri, who is one of the Moderates, further said:—

"The reforms of 1909 we have worked until we have found how much they are worth, and that is precious little. Why should these people still try us? I will have no objection to these examinations provided you had confidence in your examiners that they will judge you in a sympathetic spirit. Are you sure that from those who will have the judging power in their hands you will get fairplay? Do you think you have faith in the bona fides of our future judges in these matters? I confess I have not. (Cheers.) Every time this matter comes up for examination, you will be presented with severe indictment of your innumerable failures, and you will be pronounced to have absolutely failed. The most sympathetic will say: 'Put them in the same class for another five years.'".

But Mr. Samarth wants to keep India in perpetual tutelage even in the provinces, and on this sorry pretext he justifies his condemnation of the Indian National Congress, which greater men have helped to build up. The unique position of the Congress can never be whittled down by such senseless attacks of its enemies.—Yours, etc.,

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.

Girgaon, Bombay, Sept. 3.

## WAR LOAN PROCESSION AND INDIANS OF THE I. D. F.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Referring to the letter of Mr. Y. Vir concerning Indian Defence Force which appeared in your yesterday's issue, I as one who had paid a visit to the I.D.F. (Bombay University Company) at Poona and who is constantly in touch with some of the Volunteers of that corps think in duty bound to give one reason which in my opinion must have prevented their inclusion in the War Loan Procession. The public are well aware that their "Uniform"—if uniform it could be called—is not upto the mark, nay, even decent. The shirts (to be worn on parade) supplied to them, are of different colours and shades, besides some do not fit their wearers. In some cases hands would have to be cut to fit in the sleeves, in others sleeves to fit on the hands but for the order to "Tuck up the Sleeves" while on parade. The Volunteers, who responded to the call of Lloyd George, looked so funny in this uniform—without uniformity—that I would even walk a couple of miles in the hot burning sun to see them parading in Bombay. The less I write about the shorts and Putties the better, suffice it to say that they are not up to the standard of Volunteers and also of the renown of the Bombay University They had been promised better Uniforms and quite recently to be given the British Uniform but from the history of all the past promises from 1857 down to this day we cannot say when this will be fulfilled.

New recruiting is going on in Colleges to raise a double company with but little success in spite of appeals and lectures. Can any one possessing the least common sense say that without redressing the grievances, of the existing Volunteers of the I.D.F. in reality and not by promises new recruitment will be greatly successful? If they had decent Uniforms I do not think that they would have been excluded from the parade on the War Loan Day. When their grievances are redressed in reality I am sure many will flock to the standard of the I.D.F.

Their inclusion in the procession would certainly have added a cordial in the stimulus for the public to invest in War Bonds, awaking at the same time the dormant desire of the educated youth of the country to volunteer for the defence of India. Still it is never too late to mend.—Yours, etc.,

HINDVASI.

Recent patriotic war offers include Rs. 1,00.000 from the Raja of Hill Tippera.

An appeal is made by the Red Cross Commissioner, Baghdad, for two thousand Burma sleeping mats which he declared are better than any others.

SIR BASIL SCOTT.

Read what

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BOMBAY

says:—

"Never during the last four years was there a moment when a strong and united effort held out such good promise of results assuring freedom for the world and unrestricted progress for the citizens of the British Empire.

Let us contrast the situation at the present time with that which in 1914 was creating panic among the traders of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The 'Emden' was then pursuing her destructive career in the Indian Ocean and no vessels seemed safe. Our import and export trade was threatened. The danger was averted by the efforts of British and Australian sailors—an unit of the British Navy.

Since then India has had a period of almost unexampled prosperity while the European world has been subjected to indescribable horrors.

To put an end to those horrors, to secure for the rest of the Empire prosperity like that of India, to remove the menace which threatens us from Central Asia—these are aims worthy of some sacrifice, and the success of the Allied Armies during the last month holds out the brightest promise for the future, provided the effort can be maintained.

The object of this appeal is to assist in achieving those aims by persuading the monied classes to invest in the War Loan, since without money the victorious conclusion of the War cannot be attained. And it is no sacrifice that is asked of investors.

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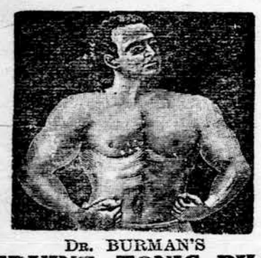

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# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The disturbance in the extreme north and a feeble depression in the bay persist. Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, the United Provinces except in north Kashmir, Central India, Konkan and local in Burma. Central Provinces, Malabar and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Central Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, south-east Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and south-west Madras. The principal amounts are:—Bhamo two inches, Silchar and Balasore four, Cawnpore three, Lucknow two, Bahraich and Dehra Dun one and a half, Sonamarg a half, Peshawar three quarters, Neemuch two, Jaipur and Pachmarhi one and a half, Nowgong and Saugor one.

Forecast:—No large change.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
Bombay, 4th Sept 1918

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr | 29.765 Inches |
| Temperature of Air | 82.1 Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75.7 „ |
| Dew Point | 73.3 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.750 „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) | 4.0 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 86.6 „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 77.6 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | WNW,WSW,W,WSW,W,WSW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | 105 Miles |
| Fall of Rain last night | 0.00 Inch. |
| Total fall during month | 0.87 „ |
| Do. do. year | 38.26 „ |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th Sept. 1918 | 0.00 „ |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. | Day of Month | LOW WATER: Bombay Mean time: h. | m. | Depth on Still. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Sept | | | | | Sept | | | | |
| Thur | 5 | m | 11 21 | 27 | 6 | 5 | m | 4 54 | 17 | 4 |
| | | | 11 32a | 26 | 11 | | | 5 6a | 17 | 0 |
| Fri. | 6 | m | 6 2 | 25 | 10 | 6 | | 0 36a | 20 | 9 |
| | | | 5 41a | 24 | 3 | | | | | |
| Sat. | 7 | m | 0 4 | 27 | 8 | 7 | m | 5 54 | 17 | 5 |
| | | | 0 14a | 27 | 2 | | m | 6 17a | 16 | 6 |
| Sun. | 8 | m | 0 35 | 27 | 2 | 8 | m | 6 23 | 17 | 8 |
| | | | 0 38a | 27 | 0 | | m | 6 42a | 16 | 6 |
| Mon. | 9 | m | 1 5 | 26 | 11 | 9 | m | 6 53 | 18 | 2 |
| | | | 1 1a | 26 | 7 | | m | 7 8a | 16 | 8 |
| Tues. | 10 | m | 1 33 | 26 | 7 | 10 | m | 7 22 | 18 | 10 |
| | | | 1 26a | 26 | 2 | | m | 7 36a | 17 | 0 |
| Wed. | 11 | m | 2 9 | 26 | 1 | 11 | m | 7 55 | 19 | 8 |
| | | | 1 54a | 25 | 7 | | | 8 8a | 17 | 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

| | | Sunrise. | Sunset. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 5 (Thursday) | 6h. 25m. | 6h. 51m. |
| „ | 6 (Friday) | 6h. 23m. | 6h. 50m. |
| „ | 7 (Saturday) | 6h. 25m. | 6h. 49m. |
| „ | 8 (Sunday) | 6h. 25m. | 6h. 48m. |
| „ | 9 (Monday) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 47m. |
| „ | 10 (Tuesday) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 47m. |
| „ | 11 (Wednesday) | 6h. 26m. | 6h. 46m. |

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1918 September 5d. 4h. 18-7m. p.m.; First quarter 13d. 8h. 32-3m. p.m.; Full Moon 20d. 6h. 30-9m. p.m.; Last quarter 27d. 10h. 6-6m. a.m.

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 5th September 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ambala. Day temperature is in defect at Lahore, but is above the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.95in. of rain and Allahabad 0.17in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 1.56in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and the eastern districts of Rajputana, and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Day temperature is below the average at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 0.55in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. At Rajkot temperature is in excess during the day but in defect at night.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the western half of the division; Saugor has had 1.98in. Jubbulpore 1.15in. Hoshangabad 0.19in. Khandwa 0.27in. and Amraoti 0.15in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Mormugao reports 0.30in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the north Bombay Deccan and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Poona, while night temperature is in defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—The monsoon continues weak on the west coast and its activity has been largely confined to the Central and the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west of the Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces, Central India West, south-east Rajputana and on the north Madras coast, while a few showers are also reported from the west coast and the north Punjab.

Some extension of rainfall appears probable in the north-east of the Peninsula.

*OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on THURSDAY, the 5th of September 1918.*

| STATIONS | Temg. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 A.M. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Total, 1st June to date. | Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIAN GULF— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (3rd Sept.) | .. 92.5 | 76.8 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Jask | .. 94.7 | 83.3 | 84 | .. | 0 | —0.03 |
| Muskat | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. (3rd Sept.) | .. 91.3 | 83.2 | 84 | .. | 0 | —0 17 |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | .. 95.2 | 81.5 | 63 | .. | 1.37 | —3.53 |
| Rawalpindi | .. 90 9 | 74.5 | 71 | .. | 1x.16 | —6 80 |
| Lahore | .. 89.8 | 75.5 | 74 | 0.14 | 6.97 | —3.15 |
| Hissar | .. 95.0 | 76.8 | 79 | .. | 6.04 | —3.14 |
| Ambala | .. 95.9 | 77.2 | 70 | .. | 9.44 | —10 93 |
| Delhi | .. .. | .. .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNITED PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Agra | .. 92.7 | 70.0 | 83 | 0.04 | 5.88 | —10 45 |
| Mainpuri | .. 93.7 | 74.4 | 80 | 0.95 | 11.82 | —7 91 |
| Jhansi | .. 89.. | 74.8 | 85 | .. | 13.38 | —14.85 |
| Cawnpore | .. 90.6 | 75.8 | 90 | 0.05 | 15.70 | —11.14 |
| Allahabad | .. 88.8 | 76.9 | 95 | 0.17 | 25 25 | — 2 99 |
| SIND AND RAJPUTANA | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | .. 104.7 | 80.4 | 61 | .. | 0 | —2.11 |
| Karachi | .. 88 8 | 75.7 | 80 | .. | 0.16 | —5.40 |
| Ajmer | .. 90.2 | 76.7 | 74 | .. | 5.58 | —10.17 |
| Jaipur | .. 87.6 | 76.1 | 77 | 0.03 | 8.47 | —10 48 |
| Kotah | .. 91.4 | 75 8 | 87 | 1.56 | 14.55 | —6 35 |
| Mount Abu | .. 70.2 | 62.9 | 93 | .. | 35 49 | —1 36 |
| GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST— | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | .. 89.8 | 74.3 | 71 | .. | 2.17 | —3.32 |
| Dwarka | .. 84.. | 77.6 | 82 | .. | 1.03 | —14.17 |
| Veraval | .. 91.4 | 77.6 | 88 | .. | 5.15 | —9.92 |
| Rajkot | .. 94.1 | 67.6 | 71 | .. | 6.64 | —15 23 |
| Bhavnagar Para | .. 91.4 | 74.2 | 74 | .. | 5.75 | —13.57 |
| Surat | .. 88.2 | 77.0 | 76 | .. | 15.18 | —18.74 |
| Ahmedabad | .. 90.8 | 74.0 | 74 | 0.01 | 7.13 | —17 61 |
| Deesa | .. 88.2 | 72.8 | 81 | 0.08 | 15.24 | —4.80 |
| Neemuch | .. 85.1 | 71.0 | 90 | 0.55 | 18.13 | —4.54 |
| Indore | .. 81.8 | 70.1 | 84 | .. | 14.23 | —9 82 |
| CENTRAL PROVINCES— | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | .. 85.8 | 72 9 | 89 | 1.15 | 35 08 | —8.86 |
| Saugor | .. 86.0 | 71.8 | 95 | 1.98 | 30.55 | —4.67 |
| Hoshangabad | .. 84.6 | 72.6 | 93 | 0.19 | 28.80 | —11.93 |
| Khandwa | .. 85.4 | 72.4 | 86 | 0.27 | 3 03 | —8.7. |
| Akola | .. 88.9 | 72.9 | 79 | 0.04 | 9.08 | —13.56 |
| Amraoti | .. 87.3 | 72.1 | 79 | 0.15 | 15.09 | —8 02 |
| Nagpur | .. 89.1 | 75.3 | 77 | .. | 25.38 | —11.42 |
| Chanda | .. 89.1 | 76.2 | 87 | 0.08 | 34.18 | —5 08 |
| Kaipur | .. 81.2 | 74 8 | 91 | .. | 58.62 | +10.69 |
| KONKAN— | | | | | | |
| Bombay | .. 86.6 | 78.9 | 70 | .. | 20.80 | —38 52 |
| Ratnagiri | .. 83.5 | 74.1 | 84 | .. | 50 48 | —34.16 |
| Marmugao | .. 83.1 | .. | 90 | 0.30 | 50.19 | —29 39 |
| Karwar | .. 82.8 | 74.0 | 95 | 0.05 | 58.75 | —42.05 |
| BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD— | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | .. 90 3 | 68.2 | 68 | .. | 3.45 | —10 17 |
| Ahmednagar | .. 86 7 | 61.9 | 65 | .. | 3.11 | —9.47 |
| Poona | .. 87.2 | 66.8 | 77 | .. | 5.59 | —13.00 |
| Sholapur | .. 89.4 | 69.9 | 66 | .. | 5.44 | —10.0 |
| Bijapur | .. 87.8 | 68.1 | 74 | .. | 2.08 | —9.75 |
| Belgaum | .. 79 2 | 65.2 | 94 | 0.05 | 16.42 | —19 54 |
| Aurangabad | .. 86.4 | 66.7 | 72 | .. | 5.62 | —13.85 |
| Nizamabad (Indur) | .. 89.1 | 73.9 | 66 | .. | 14.91 | —13.75 |
| Hyderabad | .. 87.3 | 74.8 | 68 | .. | 9.11 | —9 95 |
| MALABAR AND CEYLON | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | .. 85 0 | 74.3 | 90 | 0.04 | 55.28 | —44.74 |
| Calicut | .. 84.1 | 73.5 | 93 | 0.63 | 40.98 | —41.57 |
| Cochin | .. 85.6 | 75.4 | 92 | 0.06 | 33.40 | —32.59 |
| Colombo | .. 86.2 | 78.2 | 84 | .. | 10 25 | —8.72 |
| MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE— | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | .. 95.1 | 78.1 | 83 | 0.17 | 15.51 | —3.23 |
| Bellary | .. 98.3 | 72 7 | 58 | .. | 1.69 | —3.01 |
| Cuddapah | .. 97.5 | 79.1 | 60 | .. | 8.33 | —6.37 |
| Madras | .. 100 | 80.9 | 68 | .. | 5.54 | —5.98 |
| Bangalore | .. 83 | 64.9 | 85 | .. | 7.76 | —5.71 |
| Coimbatore | .. 89.8 | 70.1 | 72 | .. | 0.53 | —4.33 |
| Trichinopoly | .. 98 6 | 77.2 | 61 | .. | 7.52 | —5.17 |
| Negapatam | .. 95 2 | 79.5 | 74 | .. | 5.05 | —2.44 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 5th September, 1918, was 29.944 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .012 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.


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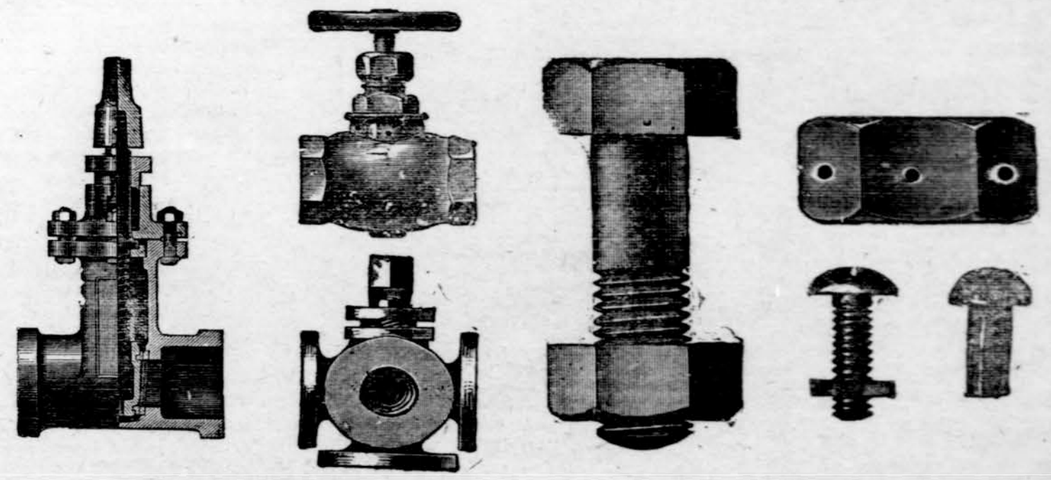



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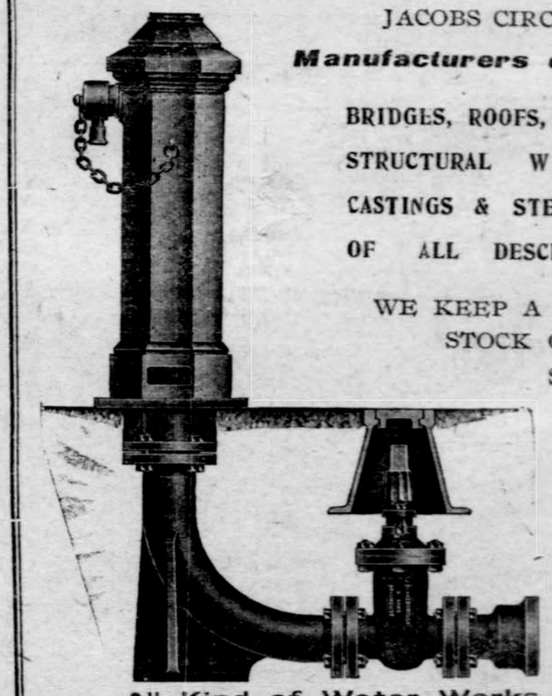

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUY HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.